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The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

Eagle's Wings Cover Industry

Irish Blue Shirts Do Parade

Austria Asks to Add to Army

Boston Sees Washington Road

Russian Children Guard Crop

New York Lowers Light Rates

THE United States begins to carry on by code in earnest. With the signing of the steel pact a crucial point is passed, and with that industry marching with cotton textiles, oil and lumber and bituminous coal due to join up before Thursday, the Recovery Administration regards its hardest battles as won. General Johnson sees the Blue Eagle's wings in swift spread across the country. A trained Monitor correspondent leaves to report activities on the bloodless war front of the New Deal. Who have triumphed in the vast revision, employers or employees? Or is it that both have won—Plus the patient, fully-persuaded people?

¶ The Irish Free State sees serious developments from the Blue Shirt issue. The so-called Fascists hold more than 100 parades in 26 counties, in full anticipation that President de Valera would keep a threat and ban it by decree. The Blue Shirts, led by General O'Duffy, demand similar treatment of the Irish Republican Army, opposing the Government but friendly to President de Valera. The Fascists plan no actual disbandment—Charging tyranny and fighting from under cover, their power may increase.

¶ Austria asks Rome, Paris and London for permission to increase its army from 22,000 to the 30,000 treaty figure. The additional men would be used to protect Austria from Nazi activities from within and along the German border. France shows sympathy by increasing the quota on Austrian imports. Austrian Premier Dollfuss flies to Rome and confers with Premier Mussolini, who opposes the proposed Austro-German Anschluss—Independence is something Dollfuss means to have and to hold.

¶ A Boston-to-Washington fast four-track automobile highway is approved by the affected eight states. This super road, 474 miles long, calls mainly for improvement of present Route 1, with by-passes around the large cities, and elimination of bottlenecks, narrow bridges and grade crossings. This "North Atlantic Coastal Highway" will cost many millions, but will save unestimated mileage and time. When Boston and Washington motor back and forth in a leisurely 12 hours—Well, Washington will learn to speak New English.

¶ Soviet Russia sets 100,000 children to guarding the "Socialist grain crop" in the North Caucasus, the Ukraine and Mid-Coloa. Boys and girls of from 6 to 10, the Octobrists, glean the fields after the reapers and report auspicious signs. The Young Pioneers, 10 to 16, must guard the crop from the onslaughts of Kulaks. The children in camps are rewarded for denouncing their elders—So far they have won 1000 suits of clothes.

¶ Japan protests to France the French occupation of nine ownerless islands between the Philippines and French Indo-China. France finds the isles good bases for small naval craft and seaplanes. Japan wants them for guano. France may treat Japan's request as Japan has treated the League's suggestion that the much larger mandated islands in the neighborhood be returned to it—Japan lost its mandate when it left the League.

¶ Canada observes the centenary of the Royal William as first steamship to cross the Atlantic. The United States celebrated the same event on behalf of the Savannah in May. Canada issues a commemorative stamp, but America, with May 22 now a national holiday, shakes its head. Canada says the Savannah used sails as well as steam. The United States says the Royal William did the same. Let the best steamship win, but—The Steamship Owners' Association says all steamships kept up their canvas for the first 20 years.

¶ New York City sees a break in the old prices public utilities have been able to uphold through hard times. The Public Service Commission orders a reduction of 6 per cent in the rates for electricity charged by seven companies. The consumers' saving of $8,900,000 can well come out of the companies' $164,000,000 surpluses, says the commission—In a thousand places served by public utilities Old Man Surplus will now have to hunt his hole.

¶ Tiny Andorra in the Pyrenees is rocked once more. With elections set by the co-princes for Aug. 31, the General Council refuses to give way to the Provisional Council and 50 French gendarmes are rushed in to keep army and people at peace. A plan to make Andorra another Monte Carlo helped start the row, but back of that is the protest against only heads of families voting—Rash young men believe they know how to vote before they have wives to tell them.

Duce Tells Dollfuss Italy Backs Austrian Independence Policy

Averse to Appeal of Austrian Question to League; Agrees Also on Danubian Problem; Seeks to Act as Mediator in Austro-German Conflict

By Press Wireless from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

ROME, Aug. 21—Complete agreement on both the question of Austrian independence and the Danubian problem in general was found to exist between Premier Benito Mussolini and Dr. Engelbert Dollfuss, Chancellor of Austria, after prolonged examination of the entire central European situation during a week-end visit at Rimini, an Adriatic seaside resort, where Premier Mussolini is spending a short holiday.

It has been known for some time that Premier Mussolini invited Chancellor Dollfuss to Italy to confer once more on the Austrian situation and the means of putting an end to the Austro-German tension. But the visit was not expected to take place before the end of the month.

The suddenness of the conference came as a complete surprise and at once gave the impression that the Austro-German tension had grown worse in the last few days and that diplomatic action had become urgent before fresh complications arose.

Premier Mussolini is understood to be averse to a direct appeal to the League of Nations on the Austrian question either by Austria or by any of the great powers. He also opposes further joint diplomatic representations at Berlin regarding the continuance of German pressure against Austria.

Il Duce is most keen to act as mediator in the Austro-German conflict and is using great influence both with Chancellor Adolf Hitler and Chancellor Dollfuss to reconcile temporary differences. He is reported to have called the attention of the German Government once more to the danger of a continuation of National Socialist propaganda in Austrian territory, and in spite of the little success which he had in his first friendly move toward Berlin, he is still hopeful that his appeals to Chancellor Hitler eventually will succeed.

In the meantime, as an alternative to an appeal to the League or further united diplomatic demarché at Berlin, Premier Mussolini is believed to be exploring some new way to solve the Austrian problem and the Danubian question. His first idea appears to be the evoking of the Four Power Pact in a general move for economic and political relief in Austria and in the Danubian states.

Premier Mussolini would request three other consignatory powers to the Four Power Pact to abandon their present divergent policies and in accordance with Article Four of the Pact to consult amicably about

(Continued on Page 4, Column 4)

Yugoslavs Halve Army-Navy Funds; Deficit Held Low

Arms Budget Still Tops Pay to Civil Servants of Whole Nation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia — Yugoslavia effected a saving of 53 per cent in its army and navy expenditures during the first two months of the present fiscal year, according to official data just published.

The amount provided for in the budget for these two services was thus reduced from 333,000,000 dinars (about $60,000,000) to 154,000,000. Nevertheless the state continues to spend more on its soldiers, sailors and policemen than on its judges, teachers, builders, agriculturists and all other civil servants put together.

So far this year, treasury receipts are said to have greatly exceeded expenditures, leaving the State with an excellent reserve. The income from State enterprises has been not far from normal, while the expenditures have been greatly reduced.

The deficit from the budget of the last fiscal year was only about 300,000,000 dinars or less than five per cent of the total expenditures. If foreign debts had been paid, the deficit would have been more than twice as large.

The State monopolies brought in large profits, and such State enterprises as the railroads had but small deficits.

New Yorkers to Save 6 P. C. on Electricity By Ruling of Board

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 21—Consumers of electric energy in New York City will pay 6 per cent less for the service beginning Sept. 1, following an order issued by the Public Service Commission to be effective for one year.

The order was issued after a motion for a 10 per cent reduction, made by Mr. Milo R. Maltbie, chairman of the commission, was turned down. Mr. Maltbie then concurred in an order proposed by Mr. Maurice C. Burritt, for a 6 per cent rate decrease a unanimous vote being necessary in the absence of two of the commission's five members. The reduction will save consumers $8,900,000 on their electric bills, it was estimated.

Urging that the rates be cut, Mr. Maltbie submitted a written opinion in which he said that the accumulated surplus of the companies that would be affected amounted to more than $164,000,000 at the end of 1932. Since these companies "have not heretofore borne their fair share of the depression," Mr. Maltbie held, "it seems only reasonable that the utilities shall contribute from these accumulated surplus earnings, if necessary, to assist in national recovery."

Calling attention to the dividend rates of the seven companies mentioned in his opinion, Mr. Maltbie showed that none of them had cut their dividends in '932 below those paid in 1929, and that five of the companies had paid a higher rate.

Italian Submarines Visit New York Harbor

NEW YORK, Aug. 19 (AP)—New York harbor today received the first foreign undersea craft to put in here since World War days with the arrival of the Italian submarines Balilla and Millelire, part of the far-flung picket line strung across the Atlantic for the Balbo mass flight.

The submarines were accompanied by tenders, or drifters, which resemble large ocean-going tugs. The four vessels were under command of Commander Dalla Campana, aboard the Balilla.

Free State Peace Broken by Armies Of Blue Shirts

Cabinet to Ban National Guard as Act of Protest Against de Valera

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

DUBLIN, Aug. 21 — Quiet which prevailed in the Irish Free State during the past week has been supplanted by surcharged tension today following the ignoring of the Government's order against parades by Blue Shirts—Gen. Eoin O'Duffy's Irish version of Fascism.

As a result, the Cabinet today is expected to proscribe the National Guard which recently has been transformed into the Blue Shirt organization as a wedge of protest in Ireland against Mr. Eamon de Valera's political program including the creation of a mass of small industries and the breaking up of large estates into widely distributed holdings.

Carrying out the secret plans, more than 100 parades of the Blue Shirts were held Sunday. These passed almost entirely without violence. Groups gathered, took off their coats and donned blue shirts. In military formation they listened to the reading of General O'Duffy's proclamation demanding a new era in Ireland. Two minutes' silence was observed as a tribute to Michael Collins, Kevin O'Higgins and Arthur Griffiths, anti-de Valera leaders in the civil war, differences arising from which still disrupt Irish politics. The marchers then dispersed. But such demonstrations were held in 26 counties, thus carrying out the plans of the previous Sunday which Mr. de Valera's administration prohibited.

General O'Duffy contends that the Blue Shirts are not illegal and charges that Mr. de Valera has taken no steps to disarm the Irish republican army, a semi-military group which is friendly to Mr. de Valera, although opposing the Free State Government.

General O'Duffy's proclamation, couched in general terms, pledged the Blue Shirts to obtain a united, peaceful, prosperous, free and honored Ireland. Many competent authorities think that General O'Duffy would welcome direct action by the Government to drive the Blue Shirts into the banned secret organizations which are not without a special appeal on the Green Isle.

Speaking at Tipperary on Sunday, Mr. de Valera reported that a new general election would be held soon. "Some of our opponents, having read what has happened on the continent in circumstances different than ours, think they might get back into power by establishing a dictatorship," he said. "I suggest to General O'Duffy that if he wants to know the Irish opinion of dictators he should read up some history."

Mexican Tariff Changes Forecast

MEXICO, D. F., Aug. 21 (By U. P.)—The consideration which President Rodriguez is giving to a proposal for establishment of a free zone in Lower California is regarded here as foreshadowing modification of Mexico's protective tariff policy. Other signs pointing to the same conclusion have been observed recently by importers.

If the Lower California free zone project and the lowering of certain tariff schedules are not achieved soon, observers say the explanation will be found in the strong spirit of nationalism which Mexico's highest officials are said to consider as extreme and unwarranted. President Rodriguez and Finance Minister Pani are known to oppose protective tariffs for industries which neither exist here nor could be expected reasonably to exist in the country.

Company Union Issue Up to Labor Alone, Watt Says

State Federation Official Protests Proposal of NRA Board

Labor's problems belong to labor. This is the unequivocal stand taken today by the leader of Massachusetts workers. Labor understands its own problems and must be allowed a voice in their settlements.

The question of secret balloting by the national labor board of the NRA, to determine who shall represent the wishes of the workers and settle the company union controversy, is not considered a logical query by Mr. Robert J. Watt, secretary of the Massachuseets Federation of Labor. The answer is so obvious that no secret ballot is necessary to determine it, he says.

Any ballot to decide who will represent labor is a travesty, he said. Give labor a voice and allow it to speak. The organization or chamber of commerce that attempts to adjudicate between the employer and the employee without giving the employee full representation is embarking on a futile course.

Labor has taken the view, Mr. Watt said, that it shall speak for itself and not hand over that privilege to any other group. It stands ready to coöperate with employer organizations such as chambers of commerce, but it does not intend to place its fate in their hands.

"Who is best fitted to determine the action to be taken to best promote the interests of the legal profession?" is his countering query. "The answer," he continues, "is obvious. The lawyers will see to it that they settle their own problems. They would hardly allow a committee of dentists or bricklayers to settle it for them.

"Why, then, should the chambers of commerce in various cities be given the power to adjudicate disputes between employer and employee or handle the interests of the employee under the NRA codes?" Mr. Watt questions.

Efforts in this direction by these bodies can only lead to confusion, he averred. Chambers of commerce and other such groups represent the employers' viewpoint. Let them settle the employers' problems, and, if they wish, meet with labor organizations and attempt to bridge over the gap between the two viewpoints. But the voice of the employee must speak through his own organization if his problems are to receive consideration.

The question of the part to be played by chambers of commerce arose yesterday at Springfield where, at a meeting in the Springfield auditorium, 3500 employees of the Westinghouse company were organized by the Springfield Central Labor Union. At the meeting, labor's viewpoint was presented as opposed to any surrender of rights to any group representing the viewpoint of the employer.

The NRA has been formed to lead all industry out of the slough in which it has been wallowing, Mr. Watt declared. The employee takes the stand that he was not responsible for the debacle of the past. The responsibility for that, he contends, rests upon the banker and the industrial leader.

The responsibility for the success of the recovery movement, however, rests upon all, the labor leader continued. In this recovery labor will play its part. But it will speak with its own voice, and not delegate its authority to any group not having an understanding of its problems.

NRA Action Held Good Housing Boost

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 21—Action of the Federal Public Works Administration in approving the first group of low-priced housing projects will give an impetus to the movement to revive good housing, stimulate business and aid in the employment of labor, according to Mr. Dwight L. Hoopingarner, executive of the American Construction Council.

"This is one of the best ways to rebuild America," Mr. Hoopingarner said. "By doing so we rebuild jobs throughout the nation for both labor and capital. We hope that in the near future similar projects for slum clearance and other low-priced housing will go forward throughout the country.

"There is a potential market, shown by careful survey, of $100,000,000,000 for national slum reclamation over a 10 to 20-year period under proper plan and conduct. In such areas as the lower east side of Manhattan, large-scale operations can eliminate unsanitary and unsafe dwellings through fireproof construction at rentals from $10 to $12.50 a room, which compares very favorably with the $11-a-room rental of semi-fireproof housing in outlying areas at the same average rental."

Federal Funds Sought For Pittsburgh Wharves

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, Penna., Aug. 21—Application for $4,778,863 in federal funds for improvement of Pittsburgh's downtown waterfront is before Mr. J. C. Trees, chairman of the State Board of the Federal Public Works Administration. Mr. Trees is a Pittsburgh oil operator and already has expressed interest in projects such as this proposed improvement, which would improve navigation and city traffic arteries.

It would provide leveling of the wharves for better river navigation, extension of Eleventh Street, a traffic circle at the Point and a belt boulevard.

While NRA Generals Map Out Campaign, Correspondent Starts For Front to Study 'New Deal' Tactics in Battle for Recovery

Meets Party of Scouts on Train Who Give Views on Action

Distant Fire Heard

News from the economic front in industrial centers of eastern United States, where the battle for recovery is being fought under the NRA flag, is to be reported by one of the Washington correspondents of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR in a series of nine stories, the first of which follows.

By Richard L. Strout

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

EN ROUTE TO THE NRA FRONT, Aug. 21—Washington these days is full of theory, dogma, the "brain trust," and the greatest experiment in applied economics that any democracy has ever known.

Outside, in a nation at large, this experiment is being applied, and the first results are beginning to show themselves. To see the play, one must go out into the audience of the states. And that is why I, like a war correspondent off for the front, am seated tonight in a Baltimore & Ohio express train, leaving the capital behind me.

The train gathers momentum. We are running now on a viaduct, and the light of streets alternates with blotches of darkness. It is like the fitful illumination of this "New Deal"; like the alternating periods of hope and despair that have swept the nation in the past four years of hard times.

We are leaving the capital behind now. There the city lies sprawling out, block after block, while behind it the nation spreads out, too, league after league. This capital has faced critical days before. It knew the threat of Jubal Early's raiders in the black days of '63—it did not fall then, and it will not fall now. Its defenders are too determined; its leaders, say what you will, are too able for that.

Generals Brave the Heat

The city lies sweltering tonight in the southern heat, and yet I know, as I sit here, that late as it is, the generals who are leading this new struggle are hard at work. Somewhere out there in the capital which I am leaving sits Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson among others. His title is recovery administrator. He has a visage that would not exactly inspire confidence in the average infant, and a manner that is a cross between Will Rogers's and Mussolini's, and yet he is one of those men whom everybody likes—in whom every one seems to have confidence.

He has a voice that communicates his desires across a small room like a military commander giving orders on a parade field, and yet, and yet—he has a twinkle in his eye that is never extinguished, and the kind of gruffness that has geniality underneath! So far as anyone can do so, he epitomizes the mixed personality of this extraordinary "New Deal."

He does not belong to the "brain trust," he is the type of executive that Mr. Roosevelt has called into office to carry out the schemes which the "brain trust" devises. And it is fair to say that the admirable General learns something new himself daily. Ten to one, out there in the retreating city tonight, General Johnson, in his shirt sleeves, is seated now, bending over a desk, under a shaded lamp, with his favorite 14-inch rotating fan drumming like a dynamo behind him, charting the next step in his attack in the campaign.

Dramatic as the scene is in Washington, one must go out into the hinterland now to see the actual performance. One leaves the capital at this juncture for the same rea-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

Not Raised to the Roar of Guns

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Wide World

America Salutes a New Emblem

Public Works Move Thousands From Relief Roll to Pay Roll

More Than 40,000 Men Will Get Direct Employment on Approved Projects, and Twice as Many Indirectly 'Behind the Lines'

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21—Each week now sees men, long unemployed, joining the construction gangs at work on national recovery highway projects. More than 40,000 men will get jobs on the 465 projects approved to date and more than twice as many will receive indirect employment, it is estimated. Many will move from relief rolls onto pay rolls, as the $3,300,000,000 moves from paper into construction.

Specific road projects already approved call for the expenditure of approximately $32,000,000 of the $400,000,000 road fund which has been equitably distributed among the states. The total road fund, at this rate, should furnish employment for nearly 500,000 men. District engineers are now approving projects at the rate of 20 a day and 67 contracts have been awarded thus far.

The road fund represents less than one-eighth of the $3,300,000,000 public works job-making fund. Total allotments to date amount to $1,196,721,389, or more than one-third of the fund set aside by Congress. Allotments over the nine-week period since the National Recovery Act was put on the statute books have been made at the rate of $132,969,043 a week. If this pace were maintained the entire fund would be exhausted in less than six months, it was pointed out at headquarters of the administrator.

Purely federal projects were selected first by Mr. Harold L. Ickes, administrator, and the special board of public works, because the machine already existed to get them under way with a minimum of delay without opening unprotected avenues where funds might be misused. These include roads, naval construction, new public buildings, repair to existing public buildings, conservation work in the public domain and others. Several large non-federal projects have been approved in-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 5)

Hitlerites to Offer Official Apology For Attack on American

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, Aug. 21 — The German National Socialist organizations tomorrow will offer an official apology to the United States Ambassador, Dr. William E. Dodd, for a recent attack upon an American citizen when the American did not give the Hitler salute during a National Socialist parade through Brandenburger, it is reported on good authority.

Dr. Daniel Mulvihill of Long Island, New York, an American citizen, according to his own statement, was attacked by National Socialists because he did not salute the National Socialist flag by raising his right hand.

A National Socialist trooper has been arrested and Herr Carl Ernst, leader of the Brandenburger section of the National Socialist troopers, issued an official order that such incidents in the future would mean expulsion from the National Socialist ranks.

When Champion Calls Them Hungry Hogs Come a Runnin'

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Aug. 21—Earnest, persuasive notes in a dulcet falsetto won the national hog-calling contest Saturday during farm week at the Chicago world's fair.

"Poi-ee, poi-ee, poi-ee, poi-ee, poi-ee, poi-ee. Pig, pig, piggy.

"Peggy! Beauty! Goldy! Spotty! "Poi-ee, poi-ee, poi-ee, poi-ee, poi-ee, poi-ee. Piggy, piggy, piggy!"

It was art against intellect and youth.

Mr. John C. Dameron had come up from his 83-acre farm near Weston to defend the honor of Illinois against the "boys" from Iowa, who are renowned for their prowess.

As a cow caller he was supreme in his own county, for they had finally ruled him out of their cow championships. But they had not discovered his genius. It came to full bloom at the urge of the world's fair crowd.

"Poi-ee! Poi-ee!"

That high-soaring call that passed over thousands of approving farmers and reached to the farthest corners of the Hall of States as if it had been a little woodlot, that call of the champion, had melody, invitation and the embroidery of art. It met all the obligations of the score card the judges held.

This imposing document demanded 40 points for volume or carrying capacity, "necessary to reach the ears of the hogs in the back field." It allotted 20 points for appeal to the hog, for the voice must be honest, conveying "conviction that supper awaits." Twenty more points went for variety, and 10 more for originality, because the judges held that the hog "should know his master's voice." And since a musical tone is much more "appealing," the last 10 points were scored for clearness.

The "boys" from Iowa did not show up, but Indiana, where the corn champions generally come from, Michigan, and other points in Illinois sent in a batch of assorted champions.

When white-haired Treffie Soucie of Manteno, Ill., got into action it looked to many of the city folks as if that 76-year-old expert was going to wipe out all the youngsters.

"Pig, pig, pig, poi-ee, poi-ee, pigie. Come, come, come, come on! Dinner is ready. Poi-ee, poi-ee, pig."

Mr. Soucie herded them in right before the eyes of the throng. Big ones and little ones, they came tumbling along in the imagination. However, the old master knew his people better than he knew his pigs, the judges decided. He had been calling auctions for 60 years, ever since a boy of 15. As an auctioneer he knows how to sell folks things. Throwing in the toot of a whistle for good measure, he had everything that a clever auctioneer could think of.

But the judges were listening from the pig's viewpoint, and though the veteran had won a popular verdict among city folks there, the judges did not place him among the first three.

The real threat to the winner came from young, sandy-haired Otis

(Continued on Page 3, Column 1)

The Monitor Index

Monday, Aug. 21, 1933

General News—Pages 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6
Financial News—Pages 10 and 11
News of Sports—Page 13

Features

Events Tonight 4
Radio Programs 6
The Home Forum 7
Importance of Good
[With Hungarian Translation]
The Children's Page 8
News of Art, Music and the Theater 12
Daily Features 13
Editorials 16

Things Present

The actual operation of NRA in the industrial centers of the East will be reported in a series of articles beginning today. Page one.

Responding to a coworker's appeal for "some good sea stuff," Mr. Abbot imparts the salt of the sea and its surge to his "Watching the World Go By" today

The third editorial summarizes an important change that has come over proverbs lately. Near by is another Casual Day.

The youngsters will enjoy the story of Sinna and Barra, related in "Fourpence, Please!" on the Children's page.

A little glimpse into the beehive in winter is afforded in today's Betty Bee story, on the inside back page.

And Things to Come

Tuesday brings the Progress in Education page, Home Building and Gardening page, and another Number Puzzle.

NRA Reaches Turning Point In Eagle Drive

Steel Code Signed; Coal Men Get Four Days of Grace; Motors Ready

Mop-Up Now Planned

Johnson to Mobilize Army of 1,500,000 to Put Recovery Bird in Every Window

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21—The national recovery drive was over the top today with its tired, but happy leaders looking forward to a comparatively easy downhill run to a conclusion some time between mid-November and the first of the new year.

By that time Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson and his staff expect to see the entire nation marching steadily forward to a new era under the sheltering wings of the Blue Eagle with the trying days of the past few years rapidly fading into the dimness of history.

NRA leaders believe that the climax of their drive was passed late Saturday night when President Roosevelt's signature swung the great steel industry in line with a code of fair competition; ended a decade of turmoil in the oil industry, under an Administration-drafted code, and further swelled the list by final adoption of the lumber industry's recovery charter.

At the same time, the bituminous coal industry was given four days of grace in which to achieve internal agreement, with Wednesday set as the absolute deadline for the submission of its code to the President at his Hyde Park summer home.

Johnson May Write Code

If the operators have not reached an agreement as the deadline approaches General Johnson is under order from the President to take over the job and write the code for them himself.

With cotton textiles, steel, oil, and lumber marching under the NRA banners and coal and automobiles definitely expected to be with them before the end of the week, General Johnson himself turned today to organization of the greatest national effort the country has seen since World War days.

Believing that with the capitulation of steel and the lineup of most of the major industries comoleted, other industries still outside the Blue Eagle's brood will promptly fall into line of their own accord, the General referred the completion of the task of drafting fair competition codes to his deputies.

For himself he has set the task of organizing a stupendous national house-to-house and store-to-store drive to put the NRA symbol on the window of every producer and consumer throughout this broad land. Patterning it after the successful liberty loan drives of war-time days he expects to enlist the services of nationally-known figures as Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd, John D. Rockefeller Jr., Mr. Alfred E. Smith and Mrs. Ruth Bryan Owen.

Army of 1,500,000 Ready

It was indicated at the General's office that a volunteer army of 1,500,000 canvassers has already been organized to put over this enrollment of the entire nation under the recovery emblem. Their objective will be to back up the industries and producers who assume the initial burdens of NRA coöperation with the assurance that the purchasing power of the nation will be behind everyone who does his part and closed tightly against every slacker.

As soon as this campaign is over the General himself expects to step out of the recovery picture and return to private business where he will work shoulder to shoulder with those who are now taking his orders.

At that time he expects to turn the powerful recovery machine which he has erected over to a permanent administrator, in conformity with his original intention to keep the job only so long as the emergency existed.

As the week-end development gave recovery leaders their first taste of confident expectation of final success, there was one element in the broad picture, however, which caused some apprehension in some quarters. Reports from various sources throughout the country purport to indicate that the small shopowners and little industrialists are for the most part threatened with bankruptcy by the burden of increased costs placed on them by NRA membership.

Think Danger Not Great

That there is danger here is frankly admitted by leaders at NRA headquarters, but they do not share the predictions of alarmists for the reason that they have long anticipated a lag of perhaps as much as a month between the period of first increased costs and the impact of increased purchasing power.

To expect business and industry to sustain their increased costs for a long time would, of course, be folly. But they are confident that the strain can be stood for a month, after which increased wages and reëmployment will begin to make themselves felt, and the large, as well as small, business man and producer will soon find himself well repaid for his short period of strain.

There is no question that the success or failure of the whole drive does depend on the ability of employers to stand this lag. It will in-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 6)

While NRA Heads Map Fight Correspondent Seeks Front

(Continued from Page 1)

son that meteorologists make measurements of the force of the storm at its edges, rather than at the center. America is being swept by an economic storm today. This train is carrying me, and the passengers aboard it, away from the comparative calm of the economic center out into the practical world where the struggle is going on to put the plan into effect.

This train tonight seems filled with business executives who are going back to New York after first-hand observation of the making of codes under the "New Deal." Some seem pleased; some seem displeased; but all apparently have caught in Washington some glimpse of this tremendous drama. This is the reason, I suppose, that they do not go to bed.

They are debating the whole affair all over again now, supplying in the microcosm of this traveling train, the essence of the same dominating topic that is being discussed tonight from one end of the country to another.

"I tell you, it's nothing but a polite form of Socialism," cries one big man, who looks like a Wall Street broker.

"It's the first attempt at economic planning this country has ever had," says his companion.

"Give it a fancy name if you want to," says the first, "but let me tell you, it's going to start a period of industrial unrest from one end of this country to another: look at the strikes the unions are calling already. And they ask us to hold the bag, while the labor agitators unionize our shops!"

Labor States Its Case

"Hold on there, buddy!" remarks a small, burly, rather truculent individual. "It just happens that I'm connected with the American Federation of Labor myself. And I want to tell you that we don't get any more out of this thing than you employers get."

"Oh, you don't, don't you?" says the first man. "Well, after my experience in drawing up a textile code in Washington, I can tell you that we operators get just two things under the Roosevelt Administration—the right to pay our help more wages, and the right to give our help shorter hours!"

There is a laugh at this, but the labor representative is unabashed.

"Yes, and I want to tell you something that the employers get—something that the public ought to understand," he retorts. "You fellows have been trying to get clear of the antitrust laws for years, haven't you? Well, now you have got clear. And another thing: you think it's all right on your side to organize all the employers for collective bargaining; do you suppose for one moment this thing can work out if the employees don't get the same right?"

"Well, we believe in the 'New Deal,' and we're going to organise! Another thing: You may pay higher wages but don't forget you're going to ask higher prices. You'll get everything back you pay out.

"And there's just one more point. You're rid of cutthroat competition, for the first time, and sweatshop factories that underbid you the minute you turned your back, yes, and—"

Who's Going to Pay?

"Well, what I want to know," says the companion of the big man, interrupting what seems on the point of turning into a harangue, "is, who the deuce is going to pay for all this? It's easy enough to say, 'reduce hours; raise wages,' but where do we fellows get the money to do it? Now, gentlemen, I represent the lead-pencil business. You may not know it, but we have our own institute and—and everything. And what I want to know is who the deuce—"

"I am," says a quiet little man in the corner, who has not spoken up to this point.

"Eh, what? You are—? You mean to say you are going to pay for it?" repeats the other, with a laugh.

"Precisely!" said the small man, with perfect aplomb.

The others look blank. "And may we ask who you are?" inquires the labor reprcsentative, somewhat roughly.

"Certainly, gentlemen. You see in me—the great American public: The consumer."

The corridor echos with laughter at the sally.

"Well, there's some truth in that!" said the textile employer, good naturedly. "And as man-to-man, now, I'd like to hear what you think you get out of it?"

The small man acts his part well, if he is acting a part, and with admirable calm speaks somewhat as follows:

"My bank has failed, gentlemen: if this program goes through I expect it to reopen shortly. My brother-in-law is out of work: if this new scheme catches on I shall expect him very shortly to have a new job. He is one of uncounted thousands out of work —"

Salaried Man the Loser

"Twelve millions," interjects the labor representative.

"—Out of work, and this plan should put many of these men back in their places again. These are some of the things, gentlemen, that I get out of it. It is true, I am myself a salaried man, and as usual, the salaried man will get the worst of the deal, whether new or old. However, I comfort myself with the thought that the purchasing power of my dollar has been abnormally high in late years, so that I should now conscientiously contribute something to the general welfare."

"Brother, are you a preacher?" asks the lead-pencil manufacturer with some alarm. The others chuckle.

"No," said the little man, in his didactic voice, "merely a consumer, that's all. The attempt had to be made to break the vicious downward spiral somewhere: the spot selected was higher prices; it was as good a spot as any.

"If prices can be started upward, consumers like myself will start to buy. If we start to buy, factories will start to make goods. If factories start to make goods, they will take on more men. If they take on more men, they will increase purchasing power. And that will mean more buying, and so you come full-circle round to the start of your upward spiral again. Very simple, isn't it?"

"Baltimore!" shouts a train attendant. "Baltimore!"

Only Wages Lag

"With one exception," cries the textile man. "All those first steps you mention have been taken. We've got rising prices. What we're trying to do now, is to keep purchasing power in balance with rising production."

"I accept your amendment," says the little man, gravely. "Gentlemen, this is Baltimore. My home. I must leave you. I leave the fate of the nation in your hands! But remember, in your arguments between Capital and Labor, remember there is always also a third party. . . . I am the American Consumer." So saying he vanished.

"Odd little chap," reflects the lead pencil man; "sounded like a professor!—but I reckon he's right, at that. . . ."

"The white-collar classes," says the labor representative, "are inclined to be smug; but, after all, I must admit we've got to have their sympathy if trade unionism is really going to get anywhere. . . ."

"Certainly had a convincing way with him!" says the textile manufacturer. "If he, or better still, his wife, would really start to buy my woollens, we'd be out of this hole in no time. We really could pay these higher wages. . . ."

The train speeds onward. The voices in the smoking room finally quiet, and then cease. Up and down the long corridor all is silent, at last, save for the soft movements of the long green curtains. My exploration of NRA has begun.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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News, Hot From the Aerie of the Blue Eagle

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—© Underwood

Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, Recovery Administrator, Holds Press Conference
General Johnson, Left Center, Answers a Question of the Monitor Correspondent, Center of Group Facing Him, Just Before Starting His Tour of the Front.

The Tide of Recovery

NRA News of the Day

An even dozen codes have been approved thus far by President Roosevelt.

Steel is the latest and soft coal is expected any minute now. It must be in Wednesday at the latest or one will be written for them by the Administration.

The automobile agreement is due momentarily.

New York's NRA chief gets credit for settling the dressmakers' strike and the peace pact is expected to provide in the vicinity of 20,000 new jobs.

Brig. Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, recovery chief, plans mop-up campaign to put the Blue Eagle in every show window in the United States. He is mobilizing a volunteer army of 1,500,000 men and women to do it.

♦ ♦ ♦

Smoothing Things Over

The Administration is putting the emery wheel to the rough edges in the recovery program, particularly those that retard activity in the coal, steel and oil industries through code disagreements. Delay forced steel production down to 51 per cent of capacity, but with the new steel code practically ready, confidence in an early fall revival is still strong.

In a weekly business review, the Associated Press also reports that outside of fluctuations in security and commodity markets, there has been an absence of the deep declines which business generally experiences in midsummer. Production outdistanced consumption 40 per cent in the last two months, but extremely low inventories served to minimize the seriousness of the gap around which returning prosperity must still detour.

♦ ♦ ♦

Recovery, 18 Karat

A shortage of skilled workers almost immediately is the paradoxically happy prospect for New England jewelry manufacturing centers. Edward O. Otis Jr., secretary of the New England Manufacturing Jewelers and Silversmiths' Association, predicts an immediate increase of between 10 and 15 per cent in pay roll. Close to 2000 additional workers will get jobs in the vicinity of Attleboro, Mass., under the terms of the temporary code, besides another 2000 workers when the permanent code is signed. Proof that workers in the jewelry trade have graduated from the drudgery class is the heartening edict—no more home work!

♦ ♦ ♦

Forward, Ho!

Organized in convenient military units, Seattle women are making a house-to-house canvass of unemployment to aid in mobilizing the idle as industry expands under the NRA drive. The Federation of Women's Clubs, which serves as a general staff, insists that nothing is more vital in club activities at this time. Study clubs and even reviews of the best sellers must all await this emergency measure! This is the gist of General Order No. 1 from the Seattle women's GHQ.

♦ ♦ ♦

Brightening Business

With all its plants now running practically at capacity, the Colgate Palmolive-Peet Company (soap) finds the outlook for the rest of the year brighter than it has been for some time. A semiannual message to stockholders cites a definite improvement for the second quarter with earnings which leave a margin of profit after offsetting first quarter losses. Business that puts a rosy shine behind more little boys' ears spells more wages for more workers—and dividends for the soap company's shareholders.

♦ ♦ ♦

Price Cutting in Canada

TORONTO — Members of the Canadian Furniture Manufacturers' Association are bent on tidying up the industry's parlor. At their recent convention in Kitchener, manufacturers agreed to take the vacuum cleaner to ruthous price-cutting competition and re-upholster wages as well. No definite plan has been decided upon but ways are being considered to have the house in order when labor's family comes to call.

♦ ♦ ♦

Western Europe's Commerce

ROTTERDAM — All trade routes lead to Rotterdam, busy Venice of the North. Glistening liners and rusty tramps, 4167 in all, berthed in Rotterdam during the first seven months of this year, 182 more than in the corresponding period last year. Pulp wood and lumber from Russia, 234 shiploads, lead in volume. In the same period, 295 ships brought ore from overseas; oil tanker arrivals increased from 78 to 103.

Heavier shipping in the ancient city behind the dike that dams the Rotte and the Maas is only part of a general improvement in Europe's three largest seaports, Rotterdam, Antwerp and Hamburg. With shipping at these ports last month showing an aggregate gain of 237,000 tons as compared with July, 1932, the upswing in western Europe's ocean commerce surges ahead to the tune, "Anchors, Aweigh!"

President Expects Coal Code to Give Labor a 'New Deal'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HYDE PARK, N. Y., Aug. 21—The drive to speed codes for the bituminous coal and the automotive industries is on today along two fronts—Hyde Park and Washington.

For the first time in history the coal code will embody what men close to the President declare will be a "new deal" for labor, in that it will provide for collective bargaining in a way that will insure the right of labor to unionize and to name representatives of its own choosing. Up to this time this has been regarded as an impossible achievement, but those who know anything about the tremendous influence of the presidential office do not doubt that it will be had now.

Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, national recovery administrator, is expected to fly here with the coal code within the next 48 hours. Reports from Washington were to the effect that he was making progress in his conferences with the coal operators today. These parleys are spurred by the restlessness of the miners from Alabama to Pennsylvania and Utah. This situation, together with the fact that the steel and oil industries, which are closely allied, have been forced under the wingspread of the Blue Eagle, is held to make for an early adjustment of the differences.

When the coal code is got out of the way, the same kind of diligence on the part of the President and General Johnson will be shown in reaching a settlement on the code for the automotive industry.

Russia to Build Up Air Force, Second to None

MOSCOW, Aug. 19 (AP)—Inspired by contests and exhibitions during an all-union aviation day, Soviet Russia went ahead today to carry out War Commissar Voroshiloff's appeal for an air industry "as strong as that of any bourgeois country."

"He who has good planes is very strong," said the commissar, pointing out that Russian planes and motors had to be improved.

Michigan Robber Caught

GRAND HAVEN, Mich., Aug. 19 (AP)—An attempt by four men to rob the Peoples Savings Bank here yesterday resulted in the shooting of two bank employees, two bystanders and one robber, who was captured, and the recovery of most of the $2000 in currency they obtained when pursuit caused them to abandon a stolen motorcar.

NRA Reaches Turning Point In Eagle Drive

(Continued from Page 1)

evitably put a strain on them. Not one in a responsible position here denies it. But they have more confidence in the staying powers of American employers than the alarmists and frankly attribute such rumors to sources which still secretly hope for failure of the NRA drive.

Despite the extension of time granted the coal operators from Saturday, it was still considered probable that the Administration would have to step in just as it did for the oil industry and settle the disputed points arbitrarily. It was in hopes of avoiding such arbitrary action that the extension was granted.

Prefer Voluntary Basis

The voluntary method of procedure is more to the taste of both President and recovery administrator. The dissatisfaction of some of the independent oil operators with the code drafted for them is already evidence that the other method is more satisfactory.

But as operators toiled today in half a dozen different hotel rooms with little apparent success, General Johnson, Mr. Kenneth M. Simpson, deputy in charge of soft coal, and Mr. Edward F. McGrady, special assistant Secretary of Labor, began work on a draft code which they will recommend to the operators in the event that they fail to produce one for themselves.

Considerable surprise was occasioned here by the announcement that Mr. Alfred E. Smith would be on the list of celebrities who would speak and campaign in "the big drive" for national support of the Blue Eagle. Only a month ago Mr. Smith severely criticized the whole NRA campaign in his regular editorial in the New Outlook, saying, "I may be old-fashioned but I can't understand how it can possibly work."

Ford Believed Waiting To 'Go Code One Better'

DETROIT, Aug. 21 (AP)—Persons close to Henry Ford today advanced the prediction that the Detroit manufacturer will not sign the code of the automobile industry, but will wait until its final terms are made known and then will "go it one better."

At present, the Ford schedule is a five-day, 40-hour week, with a minimum wage of 50 cents an hour. This schedule was adopted a fortnight ago, not long after the industry, exclusive of Mr. Ford, had agreed upon a maximum of 35 hours a week and a minimum of 40 to 43 cents an hour.

Ford has refrained from any open comment regarding the code tentatively agreed upon by his fellow manufacturers, but he is known to be bitterly opposed to it. Associates have represented him as holding that the National Recovery Act proposes to "hand industry over to labor union officials." He resents the idea, they add, that a "harmonious relation" between himself and his men should be "disturbed."

Dozen Codes in All Thus Far Approved

By the Associated Press

Washington, Aug. 21

HERE is the status of business at the NRA today:

Twelve codes approved: Cotton-textile, corset and brassiere, coat and suit, electrical manufacturing, lace manufacturing, lime, shipbuilding and ship repairing, legitimate theater, wool textile, lumber, photographic, and fishing tackle.

In addition, hearings have been held on 26 codes with reports pending; hearings have been scheduled within the next 10 days on 21, and several hundred additional codes are in the files of the Administration.

Among those set for hearing are retail industry, including grocery and drug stores, and the construction business, which in normal times employ more than 10,000,000 persons.

Also 120 industries now are operating under modifications of the President's blanket agreement, pending approval of permanent codes.

Hungary Takes Hope In British Petition For Treaty Revision

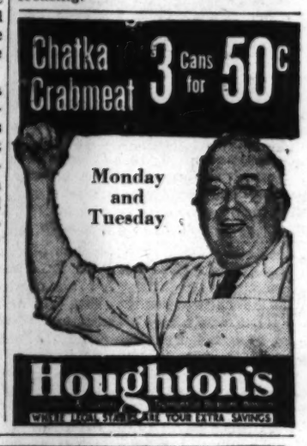
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUDAPEST — Governmental and press circles here express satisfaction at the progress of the revisionist movement in England, which has resulted in 89 members of the British Parliament signing a petition demanding that measures be taken for revising the treaty of Trianon, whereby Hungary in 1920 was reduced to its present borders.

Leading Budapest dailies, in commenting on this initiative of distinguished and influential British politicians from all parties, stress the opinion that a restoration to Hungary of former lands and peoples is absolutely essential for the peace of Europe and international prosperity.

They insist that the alteration of Hungary's borders is not merely an imperative local need affecting that nation but is necessary for the restoration of political and economic equilibrium in Europe, and for creating the good faith and good will that must serve as a basis for general economic recovery.

Although the new supplementary eastern non-aggression pact is seen to consolidate the position of the anti-revisionist powers, it is widely felt by Hungarians that sympathy and support for their strivings toward justice by a peaceful changing of boundaries are constantly increasing.



Judge Nisley's by quality — Not by price

Save $1.00 now on Nisley Autumn styles

Finer Quality Shown in a New Flexibility

Price returns to former $5, Sept 5th

Every woman realizes that the tremendous increase in the price of leather and other materials plus NRA shortened hours and still higher costs of labor would surely lead to higher price for footwear. Especially should this be true of Nisley, whose high standards of quality have been maintained over a period of many years. Particularly should a return to our original $5 price be necessary when our product has again been improved as it has for Autumn. This advance notice is made in a spirit of cooperation with our hundreds of thousands of customers from coast to coast and offers substantial saving before Labor Day, after which the new price becomes effective. You will undoubtedly take advantage of this unusual opportunity to save $1 on the new Autumn styles.

The Today's Miss Webster and her family coat-of-arms.

If you are a Webster just step into our store and ask for a leaflet giving a short history and coat-of-arms (in colors) of this family. It is free for the asking.

To meet modern demands in sizes, the Nisley factory produced all of our Autumn styles in sizes 2½ to 9, widths AAA to B or C—and about one-third of them in

Sizes 2½ to 10, AAAA to D.

The Cook is an all purpose tie that quickly developed a great demand. Black or brown suede in sizes to 10. Gun gray in sizes to 9.

The exceedingly smart Miss Stevenson—a three-eyelet dress tie in black suede and brown kid. Soon shown also in black kid. Sizes to 9—widths AAA to C.

Nisley Beautiful Shoes in the exact size you require

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More than 70 styles All One Price

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Buffalo, N. Y., 364 Main Street
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Charlotte, N. C., 211 Tryon Street
East Liberty, Pa., 6016 Penn Avenue
Erie, Pa., 1010 State Street
Hartford, Conn., 89 Pratt Street
Huntington, W. Va., 945 Fourth Ave.
Philadelphia, Pa., 1016 Chestnut St.
Philadelphia, Pa., 1622 Chestnut St.
Pittsburgh, Pa., 533 Liberty Avenue
Providence, R. I., 286 Westminster St.
Richmond, Va., 421 E. Broad Street
Rochester, N. Y., 17 Clinton Ave., S.
Scranton, Pa., 124 N. Washington Ave.
Syracuse, N. Y., 432 S. Salina Street
Utica, N. Y., 210 Genesee Street
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DIAMONDS

in August—in a momentous

SALE

". . . momentous because: "Diamond prices, especially in some grades, have risen rapidly . . ."
JEWELERS' CIRCULAR FOR AUGUST

A diamond sale in August is usually unheard-of . . . but we anticipated the diamond advance (which is being accelerated by foreign as well as domestic conditions) and assembled this remarkable collection of

Diamond Jewelry and Unmounted Diamonds

for the many people who are now turning to these stones for investment*. . . or who love them for their own sake . . .

We list a few of the many exquisite pieces . . . come and see the whole collection with its dramatically-low prices . . . for remember . . . very soon *retail* diamond prices, too, must tell a different story!

Ring with 2 fine diamonds and center sapphire . . . . . $ 75.
Cabochon sapphire ring set with small diamonds . . . . . 165.
Ring with fine center diamond and 16 small stones . . . . 375.
Ring with fine center diamond, 2.11kts., set with small diamonds 1150.
Other dress rings up to $7,000
Diamond circle Pin with bow knot . . 60 diamonds . . . . . 475.
Diamond Bow Knot Pin with 95 diamonds . . . . . 400.
Brooch with baguette diamonds, emeralds and rubies in exquisite basket design . . . . . 600.

Bow brooch with 25 diamonds and 16 onyx . . . . . $ 200.
Bracelet paved with 42 fine diamonds . . . . . 450.
Platinum chain bracelet with center emerald between two diamond loops . . . . . 290.
Diamond bracelet richly designed with 144 marquise and round diamonds . . . . . 800.
Diamonds and sapphire bracelet, with 82 diamonds and 39 sapphires . . . . . 1100.
Other bracelets from $85 *to* $4,100

DIAMOND COURT
STREET FLOOR
SOUTH BUILDING

*About diamonds for investment, the Jewelers' Circular notes: "Even at the lowest prices of the diamond market during the depression, the drop was far less proportionately than those of other commodities, real estate or most of the stocks and bonds which the public usually picks out for investment."

John Wanamaker New York

Cuban President Is Gratified By U. S. Friendliness

De Cespedes Expresses His Pleasure at Attitude of Roosevelt

HAVANA, Aug. 21 (AP)—President de Cespedes, addressing himself Saturday to the people of the United States, declared he was gratified to note "the friendly interest shown Cuba" by President Roosevelt.

The new President of Cuba urged readjustment of commercial relations between the two countries and close coöperation in the work of reconstruction in Cuba.

It was expected that this week would bring the beginning of investigations into the sources of the wealth of former President Machado and his followers, their conduct in office, and possible efforts to extradite them from their places of exile. The Justice Department was scheduled to start naming special judges today for the investigations, while the army made preparations for courts-martial.

In Provisional President de Cespedes's hands were the resignations of a large number of Congressmen and Senator, who quit in a body "to facilitate a solution of Cuban problems."

The acceptance of only a part of the resignations was expected so that Congress would be enabled quickly to ratify emergency economic and congressional legislation, diplomatic appointments, financial operations, and treaties.

A three weeks' harbor strike appeared near solution as strikers and shipping operators showed a disposition to concede certain points, the chief of which involves recognition of unions.

While President de Cespedes and his Cabinet tried to solve the hard problems of economic peace the man hunt for the few remaining Machadists went on with more or less violence in Havana and elsewhere.

Among the exiles home again is Gen. Mario G. Menocal, former President, who lived in Miami. Col. Carlos Mendieta, who opposed Machado's nomination in 1924, was expected to arrive from the United States today.

Pigs Come a Runnin' At Champion's Call

(Continued from Page 1)

Kiesow of Princeville, tall and thin as a hollyhock, and lauded as the champion of Peoria County.

When Otis began on his professional accomplishments, he opened his mouth as wide, it seemed, as the end of a barrel. He had volume. Yet he had more. His heart tones carried a mellow lusciousness. He had the melody of a mezzo-soprano and a locomotive whistle. Still all he called was this:

"Poi-e! poi-e! Hoi, hoi, hoi, hoi, hoi!"

Perhaps it was a lack of variety that the judges held against the youth in white shirt and trousers. They gave him second place. But his deep notes had a coaxing quality that even the champion lacked, and his performance promised a great future.

Hog calling has become a notable even at state and county fairs. Some of the hog callers recalled that the last national championship, held at Omaha several years ago, had yielded $1700 in prizes. First place won $700 and the balance was split among the rest.

"I've made about $350 in hog-calling contests," remarked one of the competitors at the world's fair. He grinned and added, "As long as they are foolish enough to listen, I'm willin' to go on callin'."

The husband-calling contest brought out a different array of rural talent. When the farmer is out in the fields and the telephone rings, there is no way to get him in but to call for him. Fifteen farm wives showed the world's fair crowd how they did it.

"Her-bert!" "Joocoee!" Al-vin!" "Steeeeve!" "El-mer!" "Ed-ward!" "Si-mon!" "Niiiick!"

One by one the farm women rose on the tented stage, generally cupped their hands to serve as a megaphone and sent out a strong and pleasant call which carried none of the allurement of the pig caller but was businesslike and fetching.

Award of the silver cup proved a great surprise to Mrs. Nick Ouwenga, a big motherly woman who lives on a truck farm on the outskirts of Chicago. "I never expected to win," she gasped. "I've never been in any contest before."

Mrs. Mary Berger of Goshen, Ind., thought the judges would give her a signal when to stop and when she didn't get it she kept on calling "Simon." She had volume without trying and did not need to cup her hands. She was so good that the judges designated her for second place. A good loser, too, she was, for she was happy in winning what she did. Mrs. E. J. Bowmer of Haskell, Ind., was given third honors.

A freckled, red-haired likable youth from Athens, Mich., Gale Wood, took first in the sheep-shearing contest conducted on the stage.

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The Taft, largest hotel in Times Square, welcomes you to New York's sights, lights, summer thrills and events. Modern luxury at modest rates. 2000 rooms with bath, from $2.50.

Tune in on Ozzie Nelson's Orchestra, Columbia Network.

Alfred Lewis, MANAGER

HOTEL TAFT NEW YORK

Seventh Avenue at 50th Street

Washington Welcomes Them Back

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Wide World

Dr. Hans Luther, German Ambassador to the United States

Dr. Luther With His Two Daughters, Gertrand, Left, and Eva Marie, Right, Are Shown in Their Suite on the S.S. Columbus on Their Arrival From Overseas.

While on an extended vacation in the homeland, Dr. Luther doubtless gathered much information for his future guidance in the American capital. He expressed himself as pleased to be back, and most certainly his many friends in Washington were glad to see him.

Forestry Camps Jobs as Political Patronage Decried

C. C. C. Foremen and Superintendent Positions Declared Jeopardized

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21—Professional foresters are looking askance at a recent order which they fear may throw the jobs of foremen and superintendents in the Civilian Conservation Corps open to political patronage.

The order recently signed by Mr. Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, apparently under pressure from the chief patronage dispenser, Mr. James A. Farley, leaves the forest service with authority to select professional and technical men for the camps, but gives over all vacant jobs of a non-technical character to the supervision of Mr. Julian N. Friant, newly-appointed special assistant to the forester, one of the important men in the machinery Mr. Farley has set up to distribute jobs.

"The C. C. C., one of the first emergency units to get organized, got away to a good start before Mr. Farley could perfect his personal organization, and all he can gather there now are refills as vacancies occur," declares Mr. G. H. Collingwood, forester of the American Forestry Association, writing in American Forests, organ of the association.

"Of course, it may be possible to find a way to make vacancies," Mr. Collingwood warns.

Mr. Friant, previously with the National Drainage Association in Missouri, is receiving suggestions for appointees from Senators and Representatives, according to Mr. Collingwood. The monthly salary of superintendents is $167 to $220 while that of foremen is $120 to $165, subject to the 15 per cent reduction required by the Economy Act.

The contention of the Democratic organization is that too many camp superintendents and foremen have Republican interests at heart inasmuch as most of the 1400 camps were established before the Democratic organization was fully operative. No more men in any way out of sympathy with Mr. Roosevelt or his projects will be given camp jobs, is Mr. Friant's decree.

President Roosevelt's decision to continue the camps for another six months complicates the matter. The men and their officers may be placed under new contracts. Mr. Friant has declined to answer whether the new order will apply when contracts expire and superintendents and foremen ask to be continued. At any rate each month will carry additional opportunities for replacements within the corps, where the secretary's order will apply.

"There is also a question as to whether Mr. Friant may dismiss non-technical appointees who have evinced their lack of sympathy with the Administration," Mr. Collingwood says. "This," he points out, "would focus directly upon any Republican states where the conservation camps have been used as means for building up opposing political machines."

Professor Decries Subversive Teacher

PONCO PINES, Penna., Aug. 19 (AP)—America's "public enemy number one" was nominated today by Prof. Walter A. Maier of Concordia Lutheran Seminary, St. Louis, as the college professor who "takes the pay of Christian endowments" and then "poisons the brain and the heart and the soul of his students."

Speaking on "subversive influences of modern educational trends on marriage" at the third session of the Pocono Institute on Domestic Relations, Dr. Maier asserted the Chicago degree, "in instances that range from 25 to 39 per cent of admitted deterioration," has aided and abetted in "character deformation."

Soviet Restricts Alien Reporters As Food Wanes

Claims of 'Bumper Crops' Offset by Rumors of Shortages

By the Associated Press

MOSCOW, Aug. 21—Foreign correspondents here were warned individually yesterday by the press section of the Foreign Office not to attempt to travel in the provinces or elsewhere in the Soviet Union without first submitting an itinerary and outlining the purpose of the trip and obtaining formal permission. Although it was said officially that this was not a new rule, it seldom has been applied to restrict the movements of foreign newspaper men.

Despite published claims of a bumper crop this year, the Foreign Office without explanation refused permission to William H. Chamberlin, The Christian Science Monitor correspondent, to visit and observe the harvest in the principal agricultural regions of the North Caucasus and the Ukraine. Mr. Chamberlin, one of the best-known American correspondents, who has lived here 11 years, had often traveled in those regions. There was a food shortage there the past winter.

Several months ago two other American correspondents were forbidden to make a trip to the Ukraine.

The price of bread suddenly and without public announcement was increased 100 per cent today in all government coöperative stores. Black bread was raised from 6 to 12 kopecks for 400 grams (nearly one pound) and white bread from 16 to 32 kopecks.

'Hemmed-In Hollow' Folks Get Larnin' at Wilderness Library

Ozark Community, 40 Miles From Railroad, Enjoys Browsing in Golden Literary Fields

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

JASPER, Ark.—The hillsmen of the Plumlee community near here may rest their axes and wander in enchanted foreign fields with Shakespeare, Scott, and Hugo. Opportunities for culture, long denied, are now the common property of young and old in "Hemmed-In Hollow." And it is all because the business tide drove Mr. James T. Richmond, a young journalist, to the backhills.

Arkansas is noted for its backhill libraries. In the extreme northwestern part of the State, folks walk many miles through the hills to borrow books from the crossroads library at Check's Corners. At Kingston, hamlet of 200 people, 30 miles from a railroad, there is a thriving community library of 5000 volumes, Mr. Richmond's "Wilderness Library" is the latest innovation of culture in the Arkansas Ozarks.

The idea of a free, community library came to Richmond while he was exploring a cave near his homestead. He had spent most of the night wandering through the stalactite-studded chambers of the giant cave, enjoying its beauties and, incidentally, thinking of the welfare of the people with whom he had cast his lot. At 3 a. m. he wrote the charter for the Wilderness Library on the cave wall with a piece of charcoal, and it may be seen there as a monument to his vision.

Mr. Richmond is known as a journalist and fiction writer and his first move was to send out a call to his friends for books for the library. These friends responded with several hundred volumes of literature, some classical, some popular. From St. Louis came a complete set of works of Victor Hugo. A friend in Little Rock sent a complete set of Shakespeare's plays and also a rare-print collection of colored prints of Shakespearean lore. Other volumes came in to swell the list and open the eyes of plumlee citizens.

At the foot of Sherman Mountain, near the Plumlee store and post office, Mr. Richmond built "Twilight Lodge" to house the library. Shelves were built to accommodate 10,000 books. That was less than six months ago and according to the builder, the project is already exerting a wide influence among both young and old.

Plumlee has no roads for motor traffic and is 40 miles from a railroad. It is one of old Ozark "seedbeds" of Anglo-Saxonism, "lost" in isolation.

Here lives the "forgotten man" of the age. But if Mr. Richmond's efforts bring results, there will be no isolation from culture, no shortage of books to read in years to come. Through the Wilderness Library a "new deal" is being budded into the lives of a sturdy backhill folk.

Nicholson Gets Paraguay Post

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19 (AP)—Mr. Meredith Nicholson, Indianapolis author, has been selected as the new United States Minister to Paraguay and the State Department, through the American Legation in Asuncion, has asked approval of the Paraguayan Government to permit him to replace Minister Post Wheeler. A favorable reply was expected.

British Engineers Opposed to Giving Men Shorter Hours

Not Favorable to Granting 40-Hour Week, Aim of Workers

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON — Engineering workers here have received a setback in the movement they have been leading to secure a 40-hour week as a remedy for unemployment.

The Engineering and Allied Employers' Federation have issued a firm reply to the workers' demands in a pamphlet entitled "Unemployment: Its Realities and Problems." They declare briefly that "the engineering industry in this country is emphatically opposed to the introduction of a 40-hour week."

The employers argue that the protagonists of the scheme for shorter hours wish to share the existing employment while refusing to share wages. Therefore, they assert that it is "impossible to reduce hours and increase employment without also increasing costs."

Three other conclusions of importance are contained in the pamphlet. Firstly, the Employers Federation declares that the unemployment crisis is not the result of mechanization. Secondly, that in industry as a whole it is not true to say that female has replaced male labor. Thirdly, that in maintaining taxation at its present height a fundamental error has been made by the Government.

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Public Schools Needed in Syria, Educator Says

Bishop Kasparian Tells of Work Being Done by Antilyas School

With no system of public education in Syria, the Government is beginning to realize its importance, according to Bishop Shahe Kasparian, Syrian educator. Educational institutions there are supported at present by churches and parents, he says.

The Antilyas Training School for Teachers and Religious Workers, six miles from Beirut, is an example of the manner in which education is carried on, according to Bishop Kasparian, its dean, now visiting in Boston. There are at present 40 male students ranging from 14 to 24. Upon graduation, they go to the farm villages and refuge camps, where they teach their people better standards of living and help them win permanent, peaceful homes in Syria.

The students are provided with free education for ecclesiastical and teaching careers. Besides Bishop Kasparian, there are two other teachers, one American and the other French.

The Antilyas school was established by the Near East Foundation in 1930 to preserve religious and ethical training in the land of ancient religions, in answer to an appeal by Christian Armenians who saw their ancient church perishing through want of leadership. Through the school, the foundation is cooperating with local Armenian religious leaders to perpetuate the traditions of their race and at the same time is interpreting to them modern experiences in social welfare and educational methods.

There are two universities in Syria for advanced training, French and American, both of which are good, said the Bishop. They have aided the country's growth and development to a large extent.

"Political conditions in Syria are quiet and will probably continue to be so," declared Bishop Kasparian. "There is a Nationalist Party, which is against the French mandate government, but it has no money, no influence and no support. The citizens as a whole are satisfied with the present method, however, and conditions are peaceful. Furthermore, they are not ready to govern themselves."

Economic conditions are looking up a little, the Bishop stated. The country's business lies largely in importing, together with a small export trade. Instability of prices last year caused a good deal of economic uncertainty, but there is a noticeable improvement nowadays. The Turkish market, once open to Syrian traders, is now closed and has caused a considerable decline in the export trade.

"The people of Syria look to the President of the United States as a leader in the movement out of the depression," concluded Bishop Kasparian. He is returning soon to Syria after a two months' furlough in this country.

At the Fine Arts

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Elena Kuzmina in the New Russian Film, "Alone."

Rotating Employment Tried in British Columbia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VICTORIA, B. C.—The fundamental of rotating employment will be introduced into the public service of British Columbia for the first time, by order of the new Minister of Labor, Mr. W. M. Dennies, himself a workingman and a trades unionist.

In reorganizing the entire administration of unemployment relief, Mr. Dennies arranged to reduce the cost but ordered that no officials be dismissed. Instead, the available work will be spread between those at present on the staff.

Liberals to Press For Leadership At Nova Scotian Polls

Hotly Contested Campaign Closes; Conservatives Fight to Hold Place

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRURO, N. S., Aug. 21—Nova Scotians will go to the polls tomorrow to decide whether the present Conservative Government w. be returned to power or whether the Liberal Party under the leadership of Dr. Angus L. MacDonald will take over the affairs of this Province.

The campaign which practically closed last night, so far as meetings are concerned, is considered the most hotly contested provincial election in this Province since the days of Joseph Howe.

Independent observers claim that the Government will go down to defeat. During the contest, government supporters including the Attorney-General and the Premier himself were met with jeers and much heckling. In his home county, the Attorney-General, Mr. John Doull was prevented from carrying on his addresses and it was only with great difficulty that the Premier at last gained a hearing.

All over the Province indications are that a wave to liberalism has swept. The Liberal leader has been declaimed in every constituency with record-breaking audiences and Friday night he climaxed all other records for the city of Halifax when the spacious arena was crowded with enthusiastic followers. Premier Gordon S. Harrington is contesting a seat in Cape Breton and Dr. Angus L. MacDonald, the Liberal leader, is opposing Dr. Murphy in Halifax South.

In this constituency and the other Halifax ridings, more than 1800 voters' names were left from the lists posted by registrars. Court action was taken by the Liberal leader forcing the appointment of more registrars to handle the thousands of names omitted from the preliminary lists. Later in the days of compiling the lists another court order was obtained compelling registrars to submit to the candidates a copy of the additional lists.

The record of the Government for the past eight years was the issue claimed by the Harrington supporters while the Liberals maintained that responsible government was in the balance. Dr. MacDonald, the Liberal leader, is a graduate of Harvard University and obtained the degree of Doctor of Juridical Science, one seldom won by Canadians. Later he was professor in the Dalhouse Law School at Halifax. He was selected as Liberal leader in convention at Halifax in 1929 and although never sitting for any constituency in the House of Assembly, has lead the party ever since.

Premier Gordon S. Harrington succeeded Mr. E. N. Rhodes as Prime Minister of Nova Scotia in 1931 when Mr. Rhodes took over the Finance Minister's duties in the Bennett Cabinet at Ottawa. Old-age pensions are promised by both parties and both pledge also a large highway program to take care of unemployment. Free school books for common schools and an economic survey of the Province are plans in the Liberal platform.

Stately Pillars Reproduced

Both Photos Courtesy of Medieval Academy of America to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Copy of Razed Apse

Upper—Reconstructed Colonnade Built Into Fogg Art Museum, Harvard. Lower—Washhouse Where Original Cluny Pillars Were Found by Professor Conant.

Duce Tells Dollfuss Italy Backs Austrian Independence Policy

(Continued from Page 1)

the future of Austria and the Danubian basin as one of the economic questions which is of common interest in Europe. It is significant that in the course of his interview with Premier Mussolini, Chancellor Dollfuss expressed a desire to live in harmony with all his neighbors, "even Germany as soon as it becomes possible." The conciliatory attitude of the Austrian Chancellor confirms the opinion that an attempt shortly will be made to settle political differences between Austria and Germany with Premier Mussolini as a mediator.

Austria Seeks to Expand Army to Treaty Strength

PARIS, Aug. 21 (AP)—Austria is understood to be sounding out the governments about a plan to increase her army by 8000 men to the treaty figure of 30,000.

The present Austrian Army is 22,000 but before increasing the number to treaty strength the nation prefers to have the approval of France, Great Britain and Italy. The additional men, to be used as gendarmes to guard the frontiers against German National Socialist activities, would be only temporary.

French official circles, it was said, look with sympathy on the plans of Premier Benito Mussolini of Italy to help Austria but consider those plans to be of value chiefly in the future, whereas France sees the necessity for more immediate aid. It is likely that the Paris Government will give Austria more facilities for exports by increasing the quotas on Austrian goods allowed to enter France.

Thousands Get Work On Public Projects

(Continued from Page 1)

cluding housing projects in Boston, Philadelphia, Brooklyn, New York and Hutchinson, Kan., as well as the triborough bridge in New York.

Other non-federal projects are now under consideration and will be approved soon. To be approved, they must be self-liquidating, socially useful, economically desirable and must furnish much needed employment immediately.

Some of the largest allotments made thus far out of the $3,300,000,000 fund are $100,000,000 for the farm credit administration; $50,000,000 for the Tennessee Valley Authority; $400,000,000 for highways; $238,000,000 for naval construction; $40,000,000 for the Civilian Conservation Corps; $26,000,000 for subsistence homesteads; $25,000,000 for forest highways, roads and trails; $44,000,000 for reclamation; $63,000,000 for Grand Coulee project in the Columbia Basin, and $44,000,000 for the Triborough Bridge in New York.

"The function of the public works administration" declares Mr. Ickes, "is to get men back to work and thus restore purchasing power as quickly as possible. This is being done with the greatest expedition. For every man employed at the site of a project it is estimated that two others 'behind the lines' get jobs. This necessarily means a tremendous stimulation to business."

Pittsburgh Warned Of $2,500,000 Deficit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, Penna., Aug. 19—A deficit of $2,500,000 for the first six months of this year confronts the city of Pittsburgh, the City Council was told by the Pittsburgh Real Estate Board yesterday. In addition to this shortage, the board warned the city governing body that it might be without funds to meet current expenses within the next 60 days.

To avoid increased taxes or debt default, the Council was urged to immediately retrench and balance its budget.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Cloudy, probably with showers tonight and Tuesday; continued cool; fresh to strong northeast winds.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Rain tonight and Tuesday; continued cool.

Maine: Partly cloudy tonight; Tuesday cloudy, probably followed by rain on coast; not much change in temperature.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Cloudy, probably followed by rain Tuesday and in extreme south portion late tonight; not much change in temperature.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh to strong north and northeast winds over north portion and strong northeast winds possibly reaching gale force Tuesday over south portion; weather overcast with rain Tuesday and over central and south portions tonight.

Weather Outlook for the Week: For the North and Middle Atlantic States: Local showers Tuesday or Wednesday and again Friday or Saturday; cool beginning of week, warmer middle and latter parts, except temporarily cooler about Thursday.

Official Temperatures

All Times Eastern Daylight Saving

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	62	78	Miami, Fla.	72	88
Bismarck	66	88	Minneapolis	62	84
Boston	67	82	Montreal	62	74
Buffalo	64	78	Nantucket	66	70
Calgary	42	64	New Orleans	80	92
Charleston	74	78	New York	68	78
Chicago	62	76	Norfolk, Va.	72	82
Cincinnati	64	82	North Platte	62	78
Denver	66	86	Philadelphia	68	80
Dodge City	62	84	Phoenix, Ariz.	84	100
Eastport, Me.	62	72	Pittsburgh	62	82
Hatteras	76	82	Portland, Me.	64	74
Honolulu, T. H.	76	...	Raleigh	70	80
7 p.m. Aug. 20	...	80	St. Louis	72	88
Helena, Mont.	42	70	Salt Lake City	60	88
Huron, S. D.	64	80	San Francisco	56	66
Jacksonville	72	84	Santa Fe, N.M.	54	76
Kansas City	68	74	Seattle	54	72
Key West	84	88	Tampa	72	88
Los Angeles	64	76	Washington	68	80
Memphis	72	86	Williston, N.D.	64	80

A—5 a. m. Aug. 21.
B—Maximum Aug. 20.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday 12:24 a. m. and 12:49 p. m.
Height of tides 8.8 feet, 9.3 feet.

Light all vehicles at 8:09 p. m.

Events

Daughters of St. George: Reception, entertainment and dance, Hotel Statler, evening.

Theaters

Fine Arts—"Alone," 1:00, 3:10, 5:20, 7:30, 9:40 p. m.
Tremont—"Camille," 8:20 p. m.
Paramount—"Captured," 2:08, 4:42, 7:15, 9:50 p. m.
Fenway—"Captured," 2:22, 4:53, 7:24, 9:55 p. m.
Loew's State—"The Masquerader," 12:30, 2:50, 5:15, 7:40, 10:05 p. m.
Metropolitan—"The Devil's in Love," 2:00, 5:00, 7:35, 10:35 p. m.

Events Tomorrow

Chasset Carillon recital by M. Kamiel Lefevre, St. Stephen's Church, Cohasset, 8.
Cavatina, from the "Barber of Seville" ..... Rossini
Chaconne ..... Durand
Hymn: "Once to Every Man and Nation" (Ton-Y Botel) ..... Welsh Hymn Melody
First Sonatina ..... Ignace Pleyel
The Kerry Dance ..... Molloy
"My Gentle Harp" ..... Londonderry Air
"Mighty Lak' a Rose" ..... Nevin
Caprice Viennois ..... Fritz Kreisler
"O Lord, Correct Me," from "Rinaldo" ..... Handel

Garden opening, fashion show and musicale, benefit Sisterhood of Temple Beth El, estate of Mrs. Henry Yonzell, Fuller Avenue, Swampscott, afternoon.

Columbia Pictures: Showing and luncheon, Hotel Statler, noon.

Children's Museum of Boston: Summer Tree Club meeting, 10: illustrated lecture, "The Marvels of Insect Life," 3; Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain. Open daily 9 to 5, Sundays 1:30 to 5.

Exhibition of paintings by Alice R. Hardwick and Melbourne H. Hardwick, 21 River Road, Annisquam, through Aug. 26.

Kiwanis Club: Luncheon meeting, Boston City Club, 12:15.

Exhibition and sale, benefit Women's Educational and Industrial Union, estate of Mrs. Harold G. Cutler, Swampscott, 11 a. m. to 9 p. m.

Theaters

Fine Arts—"Alone," 1:00, 3:10, 5:20, 7:30, 9:40 p. m.
Tremont—"Camille," 8:20 p. m.
Paramount—"Captured," 9:00, 11:45 a. m., 2:08, 4:42, 7:15, 9:50 p. m.
Fenway—"Captured," 2:22, 4:53, 7:24, 9:55 p. m.
Loew's State—"The Masquerader," 12:30, 2:50, 5:15, 7:40, 10:05 p. m.
Metropolitan—"The Devil's in Love," 11:00 a. m., 2:00, 5:00, 7:35, 10:35 p. m.

Art Exhibitions

Boston Museum of Fine Arts—Admission free. Open week days 9 to 5, except Mondays, when the museum is closed. Sundays 1 to 5. Exhibitions: "Vanishing India," by Stowitts; portrait engravings of the seventeenth century; nineteenth century engravings. Modern French paintings lent by Robert Treat Paine 2d. Etchings by F. L. Griggs.

Gardner Museum (Fenway Court)—Will be closed during the month of August. It will reopen on Sept. 2.

Fogg Art Museum, Cambridge—Open week days, 9 to 5; admission free; closed Sundays and holidays. Water colors by Homer, Sargent and Macknight. French drawings of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. Masterpieces of graphic art. Recent gifts from the Republic of Spain; Iberian bronzes and pottery and sculpture.

Germanic Museum, Cambridge—General exhibition of Teutonic art. Also specially arranged garden court exhibition of sculpture by Boston artists.

Children's Museum of Boston, Jamaica Plain—Open free week days and holidays from 9 to 5, Sundays 1:30. Life in a rock-tide pool, water and land birds of North America, moths and butterflies, foreign birds, pottery making in Pueblo Land, Indian baskets, 350 old-fashioned, modern, foreign and novelty dolls, figurines showing customs of vanishing India.

Goodman-Walker Gallery — Miscellaneous exhibition of prints and drawings.

Vose Galleries—Paintings and sculpture by Massachusetts artists. Throughout the summer.

Grace Horne Galleries—General summer exhibitions.

Casson Galleries—General summer shows.

Foster Brothers—General summer exhibition.

Goodspeed's Book Shop—Audubon prints of bird life.

W. J. Gardiner Galleries—Recent water colors by Vladimir Povlosky.

Helman's Print Shop—General summer exhibitions.

Doll & Richards—General summer exhibitions.

Scherves Studio—General print show.

J. F. Olsson Company Galleries, Cambridge—Exhibition of etchings by Mary J. Coulter, Jeanette A. Stewart, Carl Wingate, Philip Plaistridge and Frederic W. Gardiner.

Robbins Memorial Library, Arlington—Exhibition of oil paintings and block prints by Charles Morton. Through Aug. 31.

Summer Theaters

Provincetown—Wharf Theater, "Provincetown Week"; O'Neill's "Bound East for Cardiff," "In the Zone" and Susan Glaspell's "Suppressed Desires," week of Aug. 21.

West Falmouth—Beach Theater, "Britis Heaven" (new), beginning Aug. 23.

Dennis—Cape Playhouse, "The Late Christopher Bean," week of Aug. 21.

Cohasset—South Shore Playhouse, "Survival" (new), with Bert Lytell, week of Aug. 21.

Brookfield—Louise Galloway Players, "On the Dotted Line" (new), beginning Aug. 24.

Stockbridge—Berkshire Playhouse, "Solid South" (final play of season), week of Aug. 21.

Pittsburg—Whalom Park Theater, "East Side Kicks" (new), week of Aug. 21.

Newport, R. I.—Casino Theater, "The Baby Cyclone" (final play of season), week of Aug. 21.

Peterborough, N. H.—Mariarden Theater, "There Is No Death" (new and season's final play), beginning Aug. 24.

Tamworth, N. H.—The Barnstormers, "The Man Who Changed His Name," Tamworth, Holderness, Franconia, Intervale and Wolfeboro, week of Aug. 21.

Ogonquit, Maine—Ogonquit Playhouse, "Tomorrow and Tomorrow," week of Aug. 21.

Boothbay Harbor, Maine—Theater in the Woods, "Twelfth Night," week of Aug. 21.

Skowhegan, Maine—Lakewood Theater, "The Party's Over," week of Aug. 21.

Bar Harbor, Maine—Criterion Theater, "Paris," beginning Aug. 24.

Church Pillar Held Wash Roof

Housewives, 2800 Years Ago, Burned Mush; Camera Checks Up on Steam Heat Waves

From pillar of the church to roof support in a wet wash laundry comes all in a lifetime to four sections of limestone columns which in 1088 were consecrated to service in the Abbey Church at Cluny, France.

Dr. Kenneth J. Conant, professor of architecture in Harvard University, at work on reconstructing what was probably the greatest example of Romanesque church architecture in western Europe, located sections of the old columns, formerly from the apse colonnade, serving time in a local wash house in charge of a buxom washerwoman and her five small children. Now the columns are in a national museum.

The church stood for centuries and was still in use though falling in ruin when ordered torn down by royal authority in 1614. Wreckers strewed the debris in all directions and a number of the quarried blocks were used to build a stable for government stallions. Napoleon ordered them to stop before destruction was complete. One tower out of seven still stands and is in use today.

Archaeology

Cheering news for the housewife. Bride's biscuits, charred toast and such inedible table delicacies are not products of the modern generation alone. The picks and shovels of archæological treasure hunters have uncovered evidence to prove for you that even wives of Iron Age men occasionally burned the breakfast porridge.

A piece of crockery found near Muhlbach, Ger., was discovered to contain a thin film of charred milk and scorched meal, showing how the "modern housewife" 2800 years ago treated her husband when he didn't get up on time.

Physics

Pity the poor man who was told to "drop in at the corner dry goods store for a spool of thread to match Aunt Martha's skirt." There are only approximately 5000 different color hues known and capable of perception by human eyes, according to the Better Vision Institute of New York City. It might have been any one of these as far as he was concerned, but the clerk called it magneto or magenta or something like that.

However, there are only 180 different hues with descriptive names. After you have learned these, someone will name the other 4820.

Stream-lined heat waves may be discovered coming from ultra-modern steam radiators, cooling coils, condensers, and such things, before Prof. Ernst Schmidt of the University of Danzig gets through with his experiments on photographing heat.

He has discovered that hot air looks different to the camera than does cool air, and that it is this same difference that causes the wavering distortion of objects seen when hot air rises from a pavement, steam pipe, or flame. Professor Schmidt thus discovers for himself that the "camera never lies," and remarks "this method gives facts where product engineers previously depended upon theory or crude cut-and-try methods." He expects his pictures to permit improved designs in types of heating equipment, and nearly every furnace stoker hopes he will do something to cut down the large coal bill sure to come again this winter.

Ornithology

A rookery of considerable size is reported in a row of spire-shaped Lombardy poplar trees at Chaddesley Corbett, Worcestershire, Eng. Mr. J. S. Elliott in reporting the fact says he cannot personally call to mind any other instance when this type of tree was ever selected for nesting by rooks.

Birds, like airplanes, have two flight speeds forward, a normal rate for migration and common everyday use, and a high speed for special occasions which is sometimes nearly double the normal rate.

Speeds range from less than 20 miles an hour, the normal cruising rate among common small birds, to 180 miles an hour in the case of the California duck hawk. Some of the swifts are believed to be even faster.

Radio

There is still some doubt as to whether sun spot activity can be blamed for fluctuations of the stock market, but everyone who has a radio knows that receptoon is better at night than during the day and that some nights are better than others.

Now radio engineers are ready to tell us why it is that station programs fade and become distorted and why long range reception continues exceptional. The activity of the Heaviside layer of the earth's atmosphere is high or low according to whether sunspot activity is high or low, they say. When activity is high we get excellent reception, when low, poor. Astronomers have been watching for a long time for the breaking out of the first of high-altitude spots which will indicate that another sunspot cycle is on the way.

Entomology

Can a flea raise a continent from the Antarctic Ocean?

If not, London insect specialists would like to know of some other way of explaining the peculiar range of a strange species of abnormal flea found only in Australia and in South America. They raise the old hypothesis again that in the geologic past a vast continent bridged the gap. Without a land connection between the two continents, it seems there is no explanation of how this peculiar distribution came about.

Work on these insects is being done by Dr. K. Jordan of the Zoological Museum, London. Botanists, too, report similar ranges for certain unusual plant species. Some very ancient plants are even more peculiar, ranging from Australia to the tip of South Africa, up along the west coast, then from the tip of South America along the east coast to Brazil, with another vast gap between here and the coastal marshes of the Atlantic States. Queer, but how would you explain it?

Anthracite Miners Prepare to Return

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COALDALE, Penna., Aug. 21—Fifteen thousand anthracite miners in this district are today preparing to return to work pending hearings in Washington on a code for the hard coal industry.

A truce making resumption of work possible was reached here yesterday through the mediation efforts of Mr. Howard Colvin, special representative of the national recovery administration, and Mayor Ambrose Lagan of Pittston, special representative of Gov. Gifford Pinchot.

Two Southern Strikes End

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HIGH POINT, N. C.—Strikes in two furniture factories here have been settled, reducing the number of workers now idle due to labor disputes to approximately 5500. One plant agreed to increase wages 20 per cent and the other agreed to a 16 per cent increase.

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Nationalism Talk On World's Radios Censured at Banff

Orient May Buy Wheat Now Surplus Waste of U. S. and Canada

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BANFF, Alta., Aug. 21—The growing importance of radio as a means of communication on the Pacific and the possibility of the Far East becoming a vast and important outlet for the large wheat surplus of North America were emphasized at round tables of the Institute of Pacific Relations here Saturday.

With respect to the question of radio communications, it was pointed out by several delegates that if a government chose to clutter the wave lengths with nationalistic propaganda the consequences over a considerable period might be serious.

It was pointed out that the radio might be used as an agency of tremendous good or of far-reaching evil, and that the enlightened governments should endeavor to have the radio utilized rather for the dissemination of the world's culture than propaganda and the possible causes of friction.

Radio Gains in Japan

Japanese delegates told of the rapid strides being made in their country in the matter of radio. The radio population of Japan, it was said, was now the third largest in the world; but it was intimated that most of the sets are of minor power and are unable to pick up broadcasts from foreign countries, although it is reported that music lovers in Tokio sometimes tune in during the middle of the night to listen to the opera from Milan.

The spread of radio in China has also been setting a fast pace, but for one reason or another, chiefly economic, there are not nearly as many radio sets in China as in Japan. The Chinese government does not lack appreciation of the value of radio broadcasting, however, and it was reported that the dominant political party, Kuo-mintang, recently erected one of the most powerful stations in the Orient.

Deliberate restriction of production is the only way out for the Canadian wheat grower, in the opinion of Mr. Steven Cartwright, Canadian grain economist, who presented a paper on the subject of "The Participation of the State in the Wheat Industry of Canada."

Wheat Regulations

Mr. Cartwright told how a large part of the development of Canada had centered around wheat, just as wheat was the principal element in the national and international economic life of the country. He described how the Federal and Provincial Governments of Canada had tried to assist the wheat growers following the world decline in prices. He recalled the free land days and the efforts of the Government to extend colonization—an era which ended with the Great War. Since then, he said, governments had been dealing chiefly with problems of overproduction—in railways as well as in wheat.

Mr. Cartwright explained how the governments had been forced to regulate the relations between the farmer and the private trade which had grown up to carry the crop between the time of harvesting and the time of final consumption. The governments had in some cases entered into the wheat handling business themselves—not always successfully.

Japanese and Javanese delegates believed that increased industrialization of the Orient would inevitably lead to heavier importation of wheat, and this continent was the logical source of supply. Chinese members said that China might not offer the same market prospects for the immediate future, as wheat flour had not yet taken a firm hold on the consuming public and Chinese wheat output was increasing to meet any slight increase in consumption that might develop.

The textile war, which promises to be one of the most controversial issues to come before the conference, was threshed out again today. Japanese delegates said that Japan had gained supremacy over Britain in certain markets due to superiority in organization and higher per capita production.

British spokesmen, on the other hand, contended that Japan's advantage was chiefly because of depreciated currency. They mentioned incidentally that the Lancashire industry was now being organized to increase efficiency in production. While Britain might have lost a large proportion of the lower and middle-priced market, it had actually gained in sales of the high-grade textiles.

That other source of conflict, Manchoukuo, was also before the conference. The Chinese obtained from the Japanese an admission that free entry of Chinese into Manchurian territory would probably be permitted provided there was some guarantee of continued law and order. The Chinese stated, however, that they are not prepared to recognize the present political status of Manchoukuo. They said that the presence of a large number of disbanded soldiers in Manchuria presented a serious problem. Japanese delegates said that if these soldiers would renounce hostile feeling they could probably be absorbed.

An explanation of the Japanese policy of government participation in industry was given by representatives of that country. They said the practice had been a formal function in Japan since the Meiji restoration, although western countries had adopted it in modified form only in recent years. The Government had not entered industry to bolster up competition with foreign nations so much as it had attempted merely to improve the domestic situation. This had been effected through subsidies and other forms of aid to shipping and rice and silk production. The fact that such assistance had enabled Japan to compete with foreign nations was regarded as merely an incidental effect.

Easin' Off a Point on a Dry Sea

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—M. V. Veresnigde. Fotobureau, Amsterdam

Harvest Time on Land Reclaimed From Zuider Zee

Dutch Propose To Squeeze Sea From Big Area

Reclamation of 132,500 More Acres of Zuider Zee Is Planned

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

THE HAGUE—Reclaiming a second polder of the Zuider Zee is one of the great new constructive projects planned by the Dutch Government to lessen unemployment.

Rich cornfields now wave and bow to the wind, where only a few years ago the tides rose and fell in the 50,000-acre northwest polder. Hardy fishermen used to cast their nets where reaping machines are now plowing their way through a sea of golden corn.

The new draining scheme entails an approximate expenditure of $400,000,000. It is ultimately planned to reclaim four polders, covering 580,000 acres, where 20,000 to 30,000 families are to find occupation. The northwest polder of 50,000 acres fine, fertile, arable land has been in cultivation for a few years and is yielding most promising crops. The huge 17-mile barring dam, across the sea, inclosing the erstwhile Zuider Zee, is also completed at a cost of $40,000,000 and now forms a straight and short connection between the provinces North Holland and Friesland.

The next step, for which plans are now being prepared, is the reclaiming of the North-East polder covering an area of 132,500 acres, which will provide work for at least 4000 men and, indirectly to other thousands employed in allied enterprises.

Other public works plans comprise large undertakings in the improvement of railway tracks and systems around Amsterdam and Rotterdam, improvement of waterways and other connections. The whole expenditure involved in these plans for providing productive work on a large scale as at least a partial solution of the jobless problem will be met through a special loan separate from the ordinary budget.

The estimated deficit of about $100,000,000 on the 1934 budget will, it is claimed, be entirely dispelled by the measures now being worked out by Treasury experts. A turnover tax is to be instituted to yield $32,000,000, while the remaining $70,000,000 of the deficit is expected to be eliminated through radical economy, so that it is claimed that the 1934 budget, under Dr. Hendrik Colijn's firm hand, will leave no deficit at all, when it is submitted to Parliament late in September.

This anticipated balanced budget is to serve at the same time as a "financial-faith-restorer," through which it is hoped the loan for the extensive work providing scheme will encounter no serious difficulties. The draining of the North-East polder has been earlier estimated to involve an expenditure of about $75,000,000 in 12 to 15 years.

Dollfuss Flies to Meet Mussolini at Rimini

VIENNA, Aug. 19 (AP)—Chancellor Engelbert Dollfuss left by airplane today for Rimini, Italy, to meet Premier Mussolini, who is spending a vacation there.

Premier Mussolini has taken an important part in the conflict between Austria and Germany centering about charges that the Germans are issuing propaganda in an attempt to oust the Dollfuss Government, which has taken firm measures to stamp out the Nazi movement in Austria.

French Boatmen Strike; Canal Traffic Tied Up

PARIS, Aug. 19 (AP)—Thousands of freight boats blocked traffic in several hundred miles of canals in northern France today as boatmen went on strike for shorter hours and abolition of night journeys.

Hundreds of boats were tide to their docks in the Paris region.

Relief Stamping

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Russian Originates 'Fin' Method For Ship Stabilization

Special from Monitor Bureau

PARIS—Four pairs of movable fins controlled by a "joy-stick" in the hands of a pilot placed high up on the mainmast constitute a new system for stabilizing ocean-going ships which is to be tested soon by the French Government.

The device is being fitted to the French destroyer Etourdi, and is the invention of Mr. Kefeli, a former Russian naval engineer. According to a statement issued recently by the inventor, his system, which requires no gyroscope or other heavy and complicated machinery and may thus be economically installed on any existing ship, prevents both pitching and rolling.

The stabilizer is described as consisting of sets of movable blades fitted fore and aft on the ship's hull. These "fins" respond to the electrical direction of an operator who from his lofty station up on the mast of the vessel can sense immediately the slightest inclination to roll or pitch, and correct it much as an aviator controls the stability of his plane.

It is claimed the device increases the speed of the ship by producing a sort of lifting effect. The possibility of applying the stabilizer to the new liner Normandie is being seriously studied.

Chinese Open School In Road Construction

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—Hundreds of Chinese students, many of whom are engineers of long practical experience, are attending the summer courses in highway construction arranged here by the National Economic Council, which has led the campaign for good roads in central China.

Foreign and Chinese experts were enlisted as instructors in the summer school. American companies have provided experts to demonstrate and explain recent methods and machinery. Many Chinese graduate civil engineers are specializing in road building. Almost every province in China has undertaken additional highway construction this summer and work is being pushed as rapidly as funds permit.

London Tramways Show £38,395 Loss in 1931-32

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON — London's tramways showed a loss of £38,395 for the year ended March 31 last, according to a statement just issued by the London County Council. There was a surplus on the revenue account of £868,513, but against this arose a number of charges, the biggest being £746,340 on account of debt charges.

The result for the year 1931-32 was a deficiency of £109,135. The number of passengers carried during the year was 679,414,126 and the number of car miles run was 69,462,805.

Garden of Peace On North Border To Mark Accord

Park of 3000 Acres Nears Acceptance by U. S. and Canada

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Aug. 21—Plans for taking over the site of the international peace garden along the boundary line between Canada and the United States were reported at the annual convention of the National Association of Gardeners which closed here yesterday.

The international peace garden which is sponsored by this association is a 3000-acre park located on the border between the two countries, comprising part of the Turtle Mountain region of Manitoba, Can., and part of the state of North Dakota.

"All legislation has been completed for taking over the entire 3000 acres," said Mr. Donald J. Crighton, president of the International Peace Garden, Inc. "This has been accomplished since the dedication of the garden a little more than a year ago. Legislation has been passed in the United States Congress, in the Canadian Parliament, the Legislature of North Dakota, and the province of Manitoba by which we may acquire all of the land from private owners, school authorities, and government reservations."

Internationalization of the board of directors of the International Peace Garden, Inc., is now in progress, Mr. Crighton said. When this is complete it is expected that there will be four Canadians serving and five Americans, that the by-laws will be amended to put the organization on a more international basis and that this board will then go ahead with future plans.

The first meeting of the new board has been arranged to be held this fall in Brandon, Manitoba. At this time, it is expected, the park will be inspected and plans for future development worked out.

The other topic which held the attention of the gardeners, most of whom are in charge of gardens on large estates, was the professional training of prospective gardeners.

This school, which was organized in November, 1932, now has 25 on the waiting list. The only other school of this type in the United States, it is said, is the Shaw School for Gardeners at the Missouri Botanical Garden in St. Louis. The idea is patterned after the system employed at Kew Gardens in London.

Memorial Erected in Moravia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia—A memorial to the late Tomáš Bata, the "Henry Ford" of the Czechoslovakian shoe industry, has just been opened at Zlin, Moravia. It is a large but simple building with glass walls. Inside are exhibited documents illustrating Tomáš Bata's tireless work, also machines he improved.

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Australian Canal To Be Made Into Miles of Gardens

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ADELAIDE, S. Aust.—A plantation reserve along the road from Port Adelaide to the River Torrens, which was intended to be used as a canal to bring shipping almost into the heart of Adelaide will probably be transformed into a stretch of beautiful gardens by 1936, when South Australia will celebrate its centenary. South Australia's first surveyor, Colonel Light, conceived the idea of reserving a stretch of the Port Road for the canal, but his dream did not come true. That was as far back as 1837 and the reserve planned has been kept separate from the road ever since.

So that they might put into operation any scheme which might be decided upon, the corporations through which the reserve passes have been endeavoring to secure the fee simple of the land and negotiations have now been opened to complete a comprehensive scheme for the beautification of the reserve. When this is done, there will be a continuous chain of gardens, shrubberies, lawns and recreation areas for a distance of more than six miles.

St. Louis Courthouses Mark Century of Serving Justice

Brandeis, Now of the United States Supreme Court, Started Legal Profession in Second Building

By Press Wireless from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

ST. LOUIS, Md.—No formal celebration has been arranged for the occasion, but persons in St. Louis with a thought for the past are recalling that this is the month of the centenary of the first St. Louis courthouse at Fourth and Market streets.

Seven and a half years in the building, this first structure dedicated to the righting of wrongs at law in the early river trading post, was erected at a cost of $14,416.

Within five years the growing community began to realize that it had not built for the future. The new courthouse was too small. In October, 1839, the cornerstone of a new structure was laid and in time the first building was removed to make room for the larger one. The second building, now known as the Old Courthouse was completed during the Civil War.

Just three years ago the courts of justice moved again, this time away from the river to the handsome new Civil Courts Building rising in its white beauty at the east end of the Memorial Plaza.

Many now distinguished names have been heard in the courtrooms in these three buildings, particularly in the second, the Old Courthouse. Perhaps the most distinguished now is that of the young graduate of the Harvard Law School who came out here 55 years ago to begin his contact with the legal profession as an assistant to James Taussig.

A year later when he returned to Boston he possessed a record of hard work and the satisfaction of admission to the federal bar and his first printed brief. His name was Louis Dembitz Brandeis and he is now a veteran justice of the United States Supreme Court.

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State Capitalism Receiving Tryout, Thomas Asserts

Socialist Leader Finds in 'New Deal' Possible Step to Socialism

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHAUTAUQUA, N. Y., Aug. 21—The United States is today trying out "state capitalism," in the opinion of Mr. Norman Thomas, head of the Socialist Party in the nation. He holds that the "revolution" since March 4 has done no more than "merely give a death blow to the laissez-faire individualistic capitalism."

Speaking before the concluding session of the sixtieth annual Chautauqua Institution here Saturday, Mr. Thomas threw flowers and brickbats at the Roosevelt Administration and its recovery program, the liberal policies of which he credited to Socialism. The vast extension of governmental power over agriculture and industry, he said, was "a tribute to the capacity of the American people under effective leadership to act vigorously without too much regard for precedent on the basis of their hopes rather than their fears."

"What is more remarkable," he continued, "is that all this has been done without any serious opposition and apparently with the approval and coöperation of business men and old-time Liberals and Progressives who have not been together on anything since the World War."

Mr. Thomas said the new federal program had brought reëstablishment of the banking system, hope and more substantial advantages to farmers and workers, progress toward ending child labor and the long working day in textile and other industries, and new life and vigor to the organized labor movement.

"However," he declared, "none of the terms of the 'New Deal' warrant hope of anything more than a temporary and precarious recovery, during which we shall gain energy to go further. Its value lies, he said, in "the machinery it has set up for sweeping away some of the débris of individualistic capitalism and for giving the workers a chance to go forward in orderly fashion."

If they do not go forward, "inevitably we shall all go backward," he declared, maintaining that the great hope of the New Deal is "that it may make it a little easier for the masses in farm, mines, factory, school, laboratory, office and wherever the honest work of the world is done, to advance toward a truly socialist society."

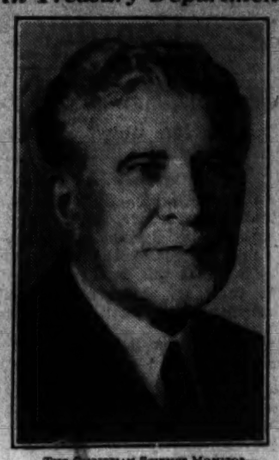
Short of a steady approach to the Socialist idea of coöperative commonwealths, he limited the possibilities of the recovery program to "a new collapse and worse disaster than we have known" or "some form of Fascism." At present, he said, there was no such increase in the spending power of the masses that even temporary success of the program requires.

"Even the most fervent admirer of the New Deal," he continued, "must occasionally admit that it is strange business for the Government to save the banks only to turn them back to the bankers to see if they can do it again, and equally strange to try to rehabilitate that utterly discredited soft-coal industry for the benefit of absentee owners who have mismanaged it, or to put the railroads on their feet again only to make it more expensive to acquire them later on, as unquestionably we must.

"The New Deal is good only as it paves the way for the new philosophy of the fellowship of free men who own and control together the means of life and that machinery which may either destroy us in the holocaust of war or emancipate us once and for all from poverty and exploitation."

Mr. Thomas's appearance in the Chautauqua forum marked a distinct and liberalizing change in the institution's policy. Mr. Arthur E. Bestor, president of the institution, said that, while the conservative element was still well-represented at the educational center, which was founded in 1874 as a normal school for Sunday School teachers, the aim today was to conduct the discussions and conferences on controversial subjects "with an unbiased interest in all sides of the question."

Takes Up His Duties In Treasury Department



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—© Underwood

James H. Moyle
U. S. Commissioner of Customs

Aged Woman Holds Fugitive at Gunpoint

ST. JOHNSBURY, Vt., Aug. 21 (AP)—Mrs. Olive Jones, despite her 79 years and slight weight, captured at gunpoint an alleged safe cracker who had eluded a posse of 100 officers, deputies and volunteers, including several women.

Three safe crackings and three robberies occurred in the town last week and when two men fled after being surprised in a grain store Friday night the posse was hastily organized by an indignant citizenry. At daybreak Saturday the abandoned car of the fleeing men was found and the trail led into the mountains.

At noontime Mr. Herbert Coburn saw a man enter a stable and he told Mrs. Jones, his grandmother. He then sought out deputies. Mrs. Jones, however, fearing the man would make his getaway, loaded a rifle, strode out to the barn and held the man at gunpoint until the deputies arrived. The man refused to tell his name.

Valdosta, Ga., to Go Ahead With Own Works Program

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VALDOSTA, Ga.—The city of Valdosta has signed contracts in amount of $300,000 for rebuilding their water plant, installing new pumping machinery, raising the water tower, and putting in new fire mains, a disposal plant, a new sewerage system in a part of the city, repaving city streets, and constructing a large municipal swimming pool.

The work will be begun at once. The improvements will give work to many workers for several months to come.

Couzens Charges $6,000,000 Swap By Detroit Banks

Says He Was Told This Was So But Would Not Name Informant

By the Associated Press

Senator James Couzens (R.) of Michigan, told the Detroit bank investigating jury here today that "there has been all kinds of 'kiting' of checks" in an effort to mislead the public as to the actual condition of the two national banks whose closings last February the jury is investigating.

The Michigan Senator, declining to give the source of his information on the grounds that it was confidential, said he was "satisfied that if the prosecutor goes into the dealings between the groups he will find all kinds of 'kiting' of checks. This is a very serious situation."

He declared such action was made "as the time for the regular examinations approached."

"I am informed that on one occasion the Detroit Trust Company got $6,000,000 from the First National Bank-Detroit," he said. "It then turned around and deposited this $6,000,000 with the First National as a trust fund. The net effect of this was to show that each bank had $6,000,000 in cash more than it actually had."

The Senator's charges came as he resumed the witness stand before the jury for the third day, to continue his recital of "inside facts" regarding the closing of the First National and the Guardian National Bank of Commerce, the closings of which the jury is investigating. The First National was a member of the Detroit Bankers' Company, the holding group, while the Guardian National was held by the Guardian Detroit Union group Inc. Both banks are under federal receiverships.

Previously during the morning the Senator had read a letter from Mr. George P. Davison, New York banker, denying that he had offered the presidency of a large Detroit bank to be owned by New York interests to Mr. Wilson W. Mills, former chairman of the First National board.

After reading the letter, however, the Senator said that Mr. J. T. McMillan and Mr. E. D. Stair, directors of the First National, had told him Mr. Mills had stated at a directors' meeting that he would head a new bank.

Mr. Harry S. Toy, prosecutor, and Mr. Patrick H. O'Brien, attorney-general, the latter the petitioner for the one-man bank jury, demanded that the prosecutor either "coöperate or withdraw from the case."

The dispute was stopped by Judge Harry B. Keidan, heading the jury, who ordered the hearing to proceed.

Motorcycle Drivers Are Warned Against 'Weaving' Practices

Swerving, "cutting-out" motorcyclists beware. This is the warning sounded today by Mr. Morgan T. Ryan, registrar of motor vehicles, in announcing the motor accident record for last week.

The period set the best record of any August week since the department started recording accidents. One of the seven fatalities was that of a motorcycle operator. The fatalities totaled four less than the previous week, and 16 less than in the same period during 1932. Ninety-nine drunken drivers were convicted, 25 more than last week. Revoked licenses and registrations totaled 1751, 181 fewer than last week.

In warning motorcyclists, Mr. Ryan said that "several recent accidents, non-fatal as well as fatal, should warn motorcycle operators to slow down. They rely too much on their ability to shoot through narrow spaces without reducing speed."

Boston had a clean fatal accident slate. The registrar extended commendation to Amesbury, Gardner, Stoneham, Swampscott, Winchester and Woburn, for having kept a flawless fatality record for the first six months of 1933.

Radio Programs

Eastern Daylight Saving Time

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—Agricultural market report.
5:15 NBC, Paul Ash's Orchestra.
5:30 NBC, Larry Larsen, organist.
5:45 NBC, "Little Orphan Annie," sketch.
6:00 Essex House Ensemble.
6:30 Announcements; sport review.
6:45 NBC, Today's News, Lowell Thomas.
7:00 NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 NBC, Baby Rose Marie, songs.
7:30 NBC, Grantland Rice; soloists; orchestra.
8:00 NBC, "Yesterday and Today"; narrator; orchestra.
8:30 "Orin and Bearis," songs.
8:45 Joe Rines's Orchestra.
9:00 NBC, Minstrel Show.
9:30 Herbert Marsh's Orchestra.
9:45 Beraldo Ensemble.
10:00 NBC, "The Hour Glass"; soloists; chorus; orchestra.
10:30 Studio recital.
10:45 News; sports review; reports.
11:15 Midnight Frolic.
11:45 NBC, "Southern Symphonies."
12:00-1:00 NBC dance music.

WEEI, Boston (890kc-336m)

5:00 p. m.—NBC, "Whispering Banjos."
5:15 NBC, Arlene Jackson, soloist.
5:30 Schirmer and Schmidt, piano.
5:45 NBC, Musical program.
5:55 NRA talk.
6:00 "The Evening Tatler"; news.
6:40 Helen Barr, soloist.
6:45 Longwood tennis review.
7:00 O'Leary's Irish Minstrels.
7:15 After Dinner Revue.
7:30 NBC, "Lum and Abner," sketch.
7:45 NBC, "Rise of the Goldbergs."
8:00 NBC, Dramatic sketch.
8:30 Salute: Historical program.
8:45 NBC, Conrad Thibault; orchestra.
9:00 NBC, Gypsies Orchestra; soloist.
9:30 Concert orchestra; soloists.
10:30 NBC, "Parade of Melody"; soloists; quartet; piano duo; orchestra.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15-12:00 NBC, dance music.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—Orchestra; comedian; soloists.
5:15 CBS, Syracuse Spotlight Orchestra.
5:30 CBS, "All American Boy."
5:45 CBS, "America's Grub Street Speaks."
6:00 Announcements; news.
6:15 "Tarzan of the Apes," sketch.
6:30 "Detectives Black and Blue," sketch.
6:45 Announcement; music.
7:00 CBS, Russian Gypsy Orchestra.
7:15 "The Yankee Singers."
7:30 CBS, Travelers Quartet; orchestra.
7:45 CBS, Boake Carter's News Flashes.
8:00 CBS, Vocal trio; orchestra.
8:15 CBS, "Singing Sam."
8:30 Talk, Hugh D. Butler, secretary, district recovery board.
8:45 CBS, Modern Male Chorus.
9:00 Milton Post A. L. Band.
9:30 CBS, "Theater of Today," sketch.
10:00 Hughie Connors' Orchestra.
10:30 CBS, "Street of Dreams," songs.
10:45 Announcements; news.
11:00 Emerson Gill's Orchestra.
11:30 CBS, "Wheat Farmers Look to the Future," Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture.
11:45-1:00 CBS, Dance music.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—CBS, "Skippy," sketch.
5:15 "Hits and Encores."
5:30 CBS, Freddie Martin's Orchestra.
5:45 Harry E. Rodgers, organ.
7:00 Announcements; news.
7:15 CBS and local dance music.
7:45 "Timely Topics."
8:00 Recordings by Vladimir Horowitz, pianist, and Philadelphia Orchestra.
8:30 CBS, Ambassadors, male tro.
8:45 Hughie Connor's Orchestra.
9:00 CBS, Manhattan Serenaders.
9:30 Emerson Gill's Orchestra.
9:45 Announcements; news.
10:00 CBS, Symphony Orchestra; soloists.
10:30 CBS, Little Jack Little.
10:45 CBS, Columbia Symphony Orchestra.
11:15 CBS, Phil Regan; orchestra.

WNDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

5:00 p. m.—Studio string ensemble.
5:15 Organ recital.
5:30 Local feature program.
5:45 Studio string ensemble.
6:00 "The Monitor Views the News," Mr. Henry Williams.
6:15 Studio string ensemble.
6:30 "Song Pictures," Orrin White, tenor.
6:45 Billy Dooley's Orchestra.
7:15 "The Goonipers."
7:30 Local feature program.
7:45 New Yorker's Orchestra.
8:00 Financial talk, E. E. Nazzaro.
8:15 Studio soloists.
8:30 "Evening Reveries."
9:45 Broadcast to the Fishermen at Sea.

Tomorrow's Features

WBSO, Babson Park (907kc-329m)

2:00 p. m.—Musical programs.
3:30 p. m.—Good Cheer Service. The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts; hymns, readings from the Bible and the Writings of Mary Baker Eddy and other authorized literature.
4:00 p. m.—Studio soloists.

WBZ

7:30 a. m.—Local and NBC programs.
9:30 a. m.—NBC programs.
12:30 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News," Mr. Albert D. Hughes.
1:30 p. m.—NBC programs.
3:30 p. m.—Cooking School.
4:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.

WEKI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, Organ Rhapsody.
8:15 a. m.—Forecasts; E. B. Rideout.
9:30 a. m.—NBC and local programs.
12:15 News; stocks; organ.
1:15 p. m.—NBC programs.
4:00 p. m.—News; stock readings.
4:15 p. m.—NBC programs.

WNAC

8:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
9:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
10:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
11:00 a. m.—CBS program.
12:00 Announcements; news.
12:15 p. m.—CBS programs.
1:15 p. m.—Studio and musical.
2:00 p. m.—CBS programs.
3:15 p. m.—Braves-Pittsburgh game.

WAAB

8:30 a. m.—Organ recital.
9:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
11:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
1:15 p. m.—CBS musical programs.
2:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
3:15-5:00 p. m.—CBS programs.

Paston Quits as Head Of War Veterans Group

NEW YORK, Aug. 19 (AP)—Mr. D. George Paston announced his resignation today as national commander of the National War Veterans' Association, Inc., because of elimination from the constitution of guarantees against discrimination based on race, creed or color.

In a letter announcing his resignation, Mr. Paston said he was "reliably advised the elimination was deliberate," and said he believed work "to eradicate the bigots in the organization can be more effective from the ranks." The vacancy will automatically be filled by Mr. John J. Collins, Jamaica, N. Y., senior vice-commander.

NRA Ornithologists Say Blue Eagles Are Ahead of Schedule

Blue Eagles dominating the streets from their aeries in living rooms, and spreading their wings on the rear windows of automobiles, welcome though their appearing may be, are ahead of their scheduled flight.

Retailers, at their own expense, are having insignias printed in licensed shops and distributing them to those who sign the consumer's pledge card.

Meantime as the eagles wing their way in, the nation waits for Aug. 26, the fixed date for the great migration. On that date, the great army of volunteer workers now being organized will start its job of enlisting the entire populace in the outlined scheme that calls for intensive propagation and care of the big blue bird.

The check-up of employers will then begin. Those who have not yet signed and prepared a roosting place for the eagle on their premises will be lined up. In those places already signed, systematic investigations will be carried out to determine whether the quarters for the bird measure are up to the required standard.

Until that date, harbingers of the main flight will continue to peer down from windows and flash past in the rush of traffic, a reminder that the spring of the eagle is "just around the corner."

People Declared Slow in Grasping NRA Significance

Eagle Field Agent Admits Dictatorship but One Imposed by Public

A "Declaration of Independence—the new constitution of business," was the way Mr. Frederick Vining Fisher characterized the NRA today at the Boston Chamber of Commerce. He is in Boston as field representative of the Blue Eagle, to clarify uncertainties in the new procession to recovery.

"People at large have not grasped the significance of the times," he said. "The NRA must go over in one of three ways,—dictatorship, communism or a partnership uniting all elements of American democracy. It will succeed along the latter line and the world will follow suit," Mr. Fisher stated.

"It is all part of a huge plan that will gather momentum as it goes along and reaches out to take in every person and every line of endeavor from Wall Street to Main Street. It is like a war. Many will have to bear the brunt of the strife for a while. But the nation is coming out as a whole. And that's what counts.

We Have Dictatorship

"We have a dictatorship today in Washington," declared Mr. Fisher, "but it is the dictatorship of the American people—the first time in this country that the people have taken the reins into their own hands. They did it by electing Mr. Roosevelt and clothing him with all kinds of authority and told him, 'Now go ahead and do something.'"

"Those who fail to do their work will be ignored and left so far behind the procession that they will become 'the forgotten men.' It will not have to be a boycott.

"Decentralized control and authority to cope with complaints of violations seem a step nearer with word that no complaints should go to Washington but to the community committee and thence to the state committee. T[illegible] if adjustments cannot be made, they should be referred to the District Recovery Board and finally to Washington. Penalty of failure to live up to NRA provisions is loss of the Blue Eagle. And the loss of the Blue Eagle will be a penalty that no business can successfully carry."

Agreements Pour In

Agreements continued to reach NRA headquarters for New England and 2617, affecting 11,954 employees, which arrived Saturday, brought the total to 78,826 agreements from employers of 865,071 workers. Today's estimated returns were 3000 agreements and about 10,000 employees.

Another educational project is being pushed this week in programs for the radio, it was stated at NRA headquarters today. The series will start tonight on station WNAC and go over the Yankee network and close Saturday night, during which every New England Governor is scheduled to appeal for full cooperation.

Hotel men submitted a simplified code to President Roosevelt today, it was stated at the headquarters, calling for a percentage increase in wages rather than a specific flat rate, thus overcoming some obstacles in the cosmopolitan group of workers. It symbolises the trend of labor toward industrial group unions rather than craft unions, revolutionizing the labor phase of the picture.

Motion Pictures

A ($60) Look and Some Myst'ry Blues

Of course the high light at R. K. O. Keith's this week is Miss Ethel Barrymore, appearing in an old favorite of hers, "The Twelve Pound Look." In this vaudeville version, a large part of the dialogue is omitted and the sense of Barrie's delectable stage directions is not conveyed by the actors. Miss Barrymore does not give everything she has to the performance and her two colleagues, the beknighted Sir Harry (no pun intended) and his spiritless wife, are weaker and more spiritless than need be.

Add to the surrounding vaudeville acts the screen mystery melodrama, "The Secret of the Blue Room," and you have a bill that packed the house for reasons we cannot fathom. The worst of these mystery plays is that once you start the things you have to stick with it until you find out who the culprit may be. And after gripping your chair and gasping intermittently for an hour or so, you're likely to wake up and ask, "What's all the shootin' fer?" The plot of the Blue Room Secret is as preposterous as they make 'em.

Messrs. Lionel Atwill, Paul Lukas, Robert Barrat, Edward Arnold, Onslow Stevens and the juvenile William Janney lend their assistance to the phantasmagoria. Miss Gloria Stuart puts very little life into a colorless part. Miss Muriel Kirkland as the maid shows some spunk. We don't mean to be unreasonable, but we consider it a misuse of the critical faculty and no aid to the eighth art, to praise such pictures. M. L.

In Boston's Two Capitols

Phantom Highways

A New Jersey highway official yesterday broke the glad tidings of a spacious 474-mile-long highway right from Boston to Washington. Never was there such a road and it was to be spun from the cornucopia of NIRA.

Newshawks were agog as they started today to glean additional facts. But poof! The highway evaporated before the most cautious question. No one who had ever laid a cobblestone had seen it or heard of it. A flyer to Providence evoked the same answer.

Here then was a phantom highway. But someone knew of it; had estimated its costs, had blueprinted detours and four lanes. At all events highway officials are on the lookout for it, and they have announced that any road caught ducking over the countryside with three or more lanes is to be instantly reported.

Whither Saltonstall?

Leverett Saltonstall, speaker of the Senate, continues his political sphinx act. Dopesters have long expected him to announce his candidacy for the Lieutenant-Governorship under Democratic banners.

The increasing strength of the Republican ticket may induce this sphinx to turn to other honors—the United States senatorship, for instance.

Wiley Post, Hero

Wiley Post made a "round-Boston flight" today. After leaving "Winnie Mae" at the airport, the world-circling record holder rode down "hero's lane" to visit Mayor Curley. As though on another speed trip, Post stayed only a few minutes after receiving a gold medal from the Mayor.

Then he hopped off for the State House. De Witt Clinton De Wolfe, secretary, did the honors for Gov. Ely. Another five-point gold medal, with platinum wings, adorned Wiley's chest as he left the capitol.

Canal Project Saved

A very pleased Mayor Curley listened to word from Washington today. His fears that the Cape Cod Canal had been lost in the public works shuffle proved unfounded. In a message from Harold L. Ickes, the Mayor was informed that the chief of engineers in Washington had recommended a project for the construction of bridges and widening of the Cape Cod Canal.

The Special Board for Public Works will consider this project at its meeting next Thursday. It will consider at the same time one of Mayor Curley's pet projects—betterment of the Port of Boston.

Election Promise

As the winds of nebulous election promises begin to blow, Bostonians have received one heartening breeze. Mr. Frederick Mansfield, attorney and Democratic candidate for Mayor, has given specific guarantee of his intention of taking the reins of Boston at least partially out of the hands of any political gang. I urge the appointment of a group of business men and proved citizens to advise me in the event of my victory, he has said.

Bacon's Job Threatened

It is now rumored that the Republicans may throw a double-barreled ticket into the gubernatorial contest next year. Former Gov. Alvin T. Fuller, gubernatorial candidate, is expected to have former Gov. Frank G. Allen as his running mate in his bid for the G. O. P. nomination.

Who is the prima donna and who the understudy? They have both been stars in the political game. It promises to be a hard team for Lieut.-Gov. Gaspar Bacon to buck, not to mention the resolution of relentless opposition to him passed by the Mass. Federation of Labor.

Tax Collection Gains

Mayor Curley this morning gave out the good—and surprising—news that the city is now doing its bookkeeping in the black. Taxes for 1932 collected up to Aug. 1 are 85.2 per cent of the total due, a matter of some $265,000 ahead of last year. Loud cheers from the city hall.

NRA for Guards?

When the prisoner of a state or county institution stages a private war against authority and control, someone has to pay—and always the same fellow. The bill for the latest outbreak at Deer Island Prison is being presented.

Four additional guards have been appointed at salaries of $1170 a year, plus maintenance. Somewhere among the new taxes will be scattered the $4680.

Woburn Man to Head State Legionnaires

HOLYOKE, Mass., Aug. 21 (AP)—Mr. Daniel J. Doherty of Woburn is the newly elected commander of the Massachusetts State Department of the American Legion. His election was announced in the final day of the legion's fifteenth convention which closed here on Saturday.

More than 150,000 persons lined the streets and jammed the windows of buildings along the line of march to view the parade which was the closing feature of the convention. The parade, which covered a route three and a half miles long, was one of the dargest ever seen here.

There were nearly 100 bands and drum and bugle corps in line and in addition to American Legion members there were seven companies of the 104th Infantry, Massachusetts National Guard, and Battery E of the 101st Field Artillery.

Other officers of the Legion elected are: Vice-Commanders, Jeremiah J. Twomey of Lawrence, James E. Conway of East Boston, Oscar J. Kent of South Boston, Dr. William P. Ryan of Holyoke and J. J. Leahy of Plymouth. Treasurer, Charles J. McCarty, Boston.

Aëronautical Terms Listed

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Now that most everyone talks airplanes even if they don't actually fly in them, the British Standards Institution has compiled a new glossary of aëronautical terms in current use in airplane and airship design and operation. It covers a wide field, ranging from such common expressions as "dive," "glide" and "loop" to more abstruse technical terms.

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PICT-O-GRAMS
ANSWERS
1. The greatest known depth, 44,000 feet, has been found off the coast of Puerto Rico.
2. A cascade is a waterfall that is smaller than a cataract, especially one of a series.
3. Bolivia and Paraguay.
4. In Titusville, Penna., in 1859.
5. Alaska, which has an area of 586,400 square miles, is the larger; Texas has an area of 262,398 square miles.

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The Home Forum

Cyprus at a Glance

WE STEAMED into Larnaka Bay early on a brilliant mid-March morning. After a storm, calm, after the night, dawn, and sunshine here to warm the coldest heart! A sea of deepest turquoise was still as any lake. Larnaka, as arrestingly white and red as the Snow-White and Rose-Red of the fairy tale, lay along the shore, lazily sunning herself. Strange to think that this, one of the busiest commercial parts of Cyprus today, was the ancient Citium, Kition or Chittim of Phœnician days; so old, that even Cicero only "remembered to have heard the name." Well, here she was with her low white buildings and red roofs; a peaked, humpy mountain on the left, to the right low pastures freshly verdant, beyond these, pale, silvery, flat-topped "kopjes." Little fishing boats with lateen sails flashed to and fro across the bay, and a larger boat or two, schooner-rigged, anchored nearer the shore. A balmy wind blew, joyously free and light-hearted as ourselves. We were like birds released from a cage, as we sped smoothly toward the shore.

Larnaka boasts a longish, primitive-looking wooden pier, on this occasion unoccupied except for a few typically Oriental workmen, doing repairs with a good deal of dust and noise. Arrived, however, in a sort of open square, we were plunged into a scene of tremendous animation and excitement. Crowds of people, of many nationalities massed around the open space, vendors of every sort of ware, jewelry, post cards, pictures, embroideries, carvings, fruit, flowers, baskets, and so on. Rows of motors drawn up, and numbers of interested passengers from the ship, trying to see what Larnaka was like, and at the same time to suit themselves with a car wherein to travel to Nicosia. It took a few minutes to provide ourselves, likewise, and then we set out.

* * *

The road winds serpentlike for the first part of the way, and then stretches like a gray ribbon laid straight across the Mesaoria (open plain). At first the soil as well as the hills were chalky white; perhaps the grayish-white of silver sand more nearly describes the color. The hills were bare and flat-topped, forming small tablelands. Others again were conical and steep, suggesting a volcanic origin. Although the plain was bare, the trees along the roadsides were lovely; groves of many tinted eucalyptus, with here and there a long thin line of waving cypresses or a group of what seemed a kind of wattle, or mimosa, with tiny yellow blossoms just coming into bloom. There were almond trees covered with rosy blossom, and trees, snowy with tiny white flowers. Pepper trees graceful and fernlike, silvery olives, pines with long feathery needles and noble gray stems. But the hills boasted no foliage save for dwarf, scrub juniper, a thorny creeping shrub, and occasionaly a stunted variety of gorse. Asphodels, tall, pink, stately with dark spearlike foliage were all along the roadsides, and vines in patches, and splashes of vivid green where the young wheat was springing.

Nearing Nicosia, we came in view of the mountain range which runs parallel with the northern coast; southward again were distant mountains, and I suppose that at some point in our drive Mount Olympus must have been visible. Between the two ranges, filling the whole intervening space the flat, rolling Mesaoria.

After a while the soil became much redder, and the hills a warmer, brownish color; and as we drew nearer to the heart of the island the land seemed richer, and the vegetation more tropical. The color of the soil reminded one of the vine lands of Provence. We passed flat-roofed villages, built of colorless, baked mud bricks. Adobe houses crowded together, without ornament or decoration, having a somewhat desolate aspect, and rather like a collection of battered cardboard boxes huddled into an untidy heap. But, if the buildings are neutral, the people atone for it by their gay clothing. Blue, salmon, orange, rose, all the rainbow is in their raiment. The type of face is so varied that one seems to recognize the characteristics of a number of mixed races following many invasions, Jewish, Greek, Roman, Venetian, Turkish, English, Frankish, to go back only a little way, and not to mention those of earlier ages, Phœnicians, Assyrians and Egyptians. They are, for the most part, dark-skinned, generally with fine eyes, and strong, gleaming white teeth, often displayed in genial smiles.

There seems to be no clearly defined native dress; but the men wear the fez, or an Arab headdress, less turban than scarf, wound around their heads. The women we saw were not strictly veiled, but often wore a sort of hooded scarf over the head. It may be that we saw few Muhammadan women.

* * *

We passed many mules and donkeys, laden with burdens so large that often the tiny creatures were almost invisible except for four thin and active legs.

We saw also a string of shaggy, tawny camels, with great bales of forage slung on either side of them, and a wee camel following the caravan. The men in their deep blue trousers and loose shirts were a wonderful bit of color in that sandy landscape.

Then at length Nicosia, with its fortified walls, which owe their existence to the Venetians, and were built by Francesco Barbaro, one time military administrator of Nicosia, from the designs of Guilio Savorgnano, a general of engineers in the sixteenth century. There were energetically friendly greetings on all sides; and in this tree-fringed, sheltered, and charming town it was impossible to imagine that it was the battlefield of many nations almost up to the present century. But, in visiting the museum, one began to realize the influence of the different races in architecture and art. Statuary, pottery, cylinders, glass, gold work, everything in its degree, marked the changing dynasties, the advancing stages of civilization checked here, pushed forward there, leaving in places a gap where the links of the chain were broken, to lead up again to a revival, a fresh building up upon a new and later foundation.

Perhaps the most interesting building of Nicosia is the Mosque of St. Sophia, built by the Lusignan kings in the thirteenth century and in which they were always crowned. It was then a Christian church, and so of Gothic architecture, with the slightly pointed arches which followed the Norman period. Now, incongruously it seems, there are verses of the Koran written above the arches and on the walls; and as we reached the mosque, the Muezzin was calling to prayer from a soaring minaret. The sound holds beauty. That call in its far-reaching tone musical, monotonous, solemn, and insistent seemed almost like the voice of the East calling to the West. The mosque has a fine porch in the Italian style and the doorways have pointed cornices pierced and decorated. The two tall minarets rising, as they do, above the Gothic building are beautiful in their slenderness and grace. The old church has a certain quiet majesty among the low eastern houses, as though it were still brooding over the memories of crusading times, unmindful of present changes.

* * *

So much of beauty, and all crowded into a few short hours! Yet we carried away a remembrance of many things, a little confused perhaps, but none the less treasured. A string of slow, swaying camels, a noble crusader's church, ruined battlements, a wide plain, trees waving in kindly welcome, a smiling people, friendly, gay and vividly brilliant in raiment, a blue sky and a warm wind singing in our ears as we raced down that long gray ribbon of road.

We came down to the coast again on a lovely, still evening, and went out to our ship across a calm, pale sea, with a silver sky above. And, when night blotted out the low coastline and distant hills, we were steaming east, Cyprus with its twisted labyrinth of history far behind us!

F. M. R.

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"Rockbound": From a Color Woodcut by Muriel Hudson

The Harris Weaver Transplanted

"The Tweedies," as the Skye people call the weavers from the Long Island, who make the far-famed Harris tweed, have introduced a new element into Skye. They were brought by the Government from Harris and Lewis during the war, so that they could earn a living. To the visitor, it seems strange that Skye should have been chosen, for the gaunt beauty of mountain and moor do not offer the prospect of soft living. But the natives will tell you that there is no poverty in the island. Those lonely moors afford good grazing, and thirty thousand sheep leave for the mainland every year. Moreover, the beauty of Skye is becoming known. What is the good of making fine tweed in Harris if nobody comes to buy it?

Sixty islanders from Harris and Lewis were transplanted, and the "Tweedies" settled down. The Government bought their looms for them and provided each family with ten sheep and a holding. When a Harris weaver heard that the St. Kilda people, who were expatriated from their storm-bound island to the mainland of Scotland, had gone back for a holiday and had taken wool with them, she exclaimed: "They will never come back; their looms are there!" She knew that her own life was bound up with her loom. Some of her neighbors longed to return to the Outer Isles, but she had no time. When she was not looking after her house and her brother's child, the cows, the sheep, and the hens, she was weaving orders for London.

Could the townspeople see the work that goes to bring about that fragrant cloth, they would not grudge the high price. The weaver makes no secret of the process. She would give you crottle which she has scraped from the rocks where it clings fast, so that you could dye your own wool a rich golden brown and scent it sweetly of the sea. She boils the lichen with the wool and then shakes it free from the clinging plant. When she wants the cloth dyed green, she gathers heather from the hills and puts that into the water.

She sends the wool to Harris to be carded, for there is no mill in Skye; and then she is ready to set up her loom. It costs twenty pounds, and the Government built a hut of corrugated iron in which to house it. Those corrugated iron huts mark the Harris and Lewis people out from the natives of Skye. The huts are more of an importation than the people.

The crofters' cottages, built of big gray stones and thatched roofs, the thatch secured from boisterous winds by boulders dangling on the end of ropes or wires, fit into the scenery as corrugated iron could never do.

The Harris weavers fit into the life of the Skye people, for they are islanders too. Their men go off to the fishing and come home for the harvest; and sometimes the men do not make as much as the women who stay at home and weave! They live, like the Skye people, on porridge, milk from their own cow, eggs from their own hens, bannocks which they bake, and potatoes which they grow. Peats they cut from the peat moss and dry for fuel.

More important than anything, the Harris weavers "have the Gaelic," and that means more than speaking the same language as the Skye folk; it means holding the same attitude to life. The Gaelic has no present tense; it has only a past and a future, and that has an effect upon the character. Skye and Harris people alike agree that "what cannot be done today can be done tomorrow." There is always the future!

MANY a quirk of fancy went into the realization of this composition, inspired by one of the windswept pines that are to be seen along the Seventeen Mile Drive, between Carmel and Monterey in California. To these trees the winds have given curious twisted shapes. Mrs. Hudson has taken these twists as her dominant note of movement, attaining to something like a dancing gesture in the swirl of the trunk, with the outflung branches like arms supporting a great silhouette of a fan.

The main theme finds an amusing echo in the odd little form to the right, something vaguely resembling a mandarin engaged in wigwagging. Heightening the darkness of the silhouette is the brilliant glimpse of the full moon. Noteworthy is the way the artist has balanced the lights and darks of the tree trunk and the way she has discerned patterns in the foreground shapes, simplifying them to suit her decorative ends, but keeping the whole in pictorial relation with nature. The print is essentially a monochrome, done in tones of golden brown. This print is in the Smithsonian Institution in Washington, D. C. The artist has shown her prints in numerous California exhibitions and some of her drawings are in the permanent collections of the Fine Arts Society of San Diego, California.

The Vale of Cashmere

I am in Murree at a biggish hotel on the top crest of a wooded hill. The hotel is built in Swiss style with a wooden balcony off the drawing room—where I sit, 7500 feet above the sea. Away down, below the sea of delicate air that breaks on my balcony are ranges of lower wooded hills with dim puffs of smoke from mud hamlets. One looks down 2000 feet on these and further on the horizon the plain is just visible. Round on the other side are higher barren hills and in the distance, snow—not the Himalayas proper, but minor mountains perhaps 20,000 feet higher. . . .

We have gone two stages today and are on the borders of the Maharaja's territory. The Jhelum, like a magnified Wye, is roaring past below. Theodore and I rode; we had some splendid canters through the woods when the path became approximately level. The path ran most of the way along precipitous gullies among some of the most beautiful scenery I have ever seen. Rich across the deep, deep ravine were hills towering into the clouds with high trees up to the top, which looked like bushes. This is giant scenery but it is proportionate, so one does not realise that a wood-clad hill is as high as a European mountain. . . .

The road or wild mountain path, which is the main thoroughfare to Cashmere, wound up and down the gorge with tremendous inclines, sometimes clinging precariously to the side of the cliff a thousand feet above the river. Every now and then a winter torrent had forced its way sheer through the path and one was forced to scramble. The path followed the Jhelum all the way and the ponies followed the path: most preferring the extreme outer side. . . .

On the last stage we came on the most wonderful sight I have ever seen. You go about fourteen miles and then climb over a low hill. When you get to the top of this, the whole vale of Cashmere lies extended below. A basin, surrounded on all sides by distant inaccessible snows, with lakes and rivers and meadows. Looking from here or anywhere in the plain you see nothing but snow peaks on the horizon in every direction, so that it is hard to see how anyone got here. Indeed, there is only one way out without going over snow passes, namely, the way we came in, by the Jhelum, which steals its way out through a gorge.—From "The Letters of Sir Walter Raleigh, 1879-1922." (London: Methuen. New York: Macmillan.)

A Jó Fontossága

Az ez oldalon angol nyelven megjelenő Krisztusi Tudományi (Christian Science) cikk fordítása

A JÓVAL, mint a gonosz ellentétével, növekedő arányban foglalkoznak mostanában a helyesen gondolkozó emberek. Erkölcstelen tárgyakról nem szeretnek többé anynyira beszélni az emberi család ébredő tagjai. Bűnnel, betegséggel és halállal foglalkozó elbeszélések, valamint az emberi szenvedések leírásai sokat vesztettek az emberek nagy számánál népiességükből; s miután ezek mind az anyag vélejárói—az anyagi életben való hit szemmel látható hatásai—tisztán látható, hogy az anyag veszít most egykori tekintélyéből. Bátorságra serkent annak megfigyelése, hogy progresszív férfiak és nők, magas eszméktől lelkesítve azon egyesült törekvésüknek adnak kifejezést, hogy az irodalomban és a drámában magasabb minőségű művek létrehozatalát óhajtják elősegíteni, hogy sikeresebben elégíthessék ki az embernek a jóhoz való veleszületett hajlandóságát.

Nagy értékű ez az első lépés, a jóról való gondolkozás és a jó kifejezése fontosságának elismerése, és ezért hálásak lehetünk. Az emberi törekvések legtöbb ága feltűnő haladásnak volt szintere; de a legfontosabb tér—a helyes szellemi képzetekhez való ragaszkodás—érthetetlen módon volt eddig elhanyagolva. De ez nem egy kizárólag modern tünet. Ezaiás próféta a zsidókat a következő jelképes szavakkal ösztökélte a jó követésére: „Hallgassatok engem valóban, hogy jót ehessetek, és gyönyörködtesse a ti lelketek magát e kövérséggel;" és a Zsoltáros arra intett, „Hajolj el a gonosztól, és cselekedjél jót: keressed a békességet, és kövesd azt." Ez bizalomteljesen ígért többféle isteni áldást azoknak, akik ez utasítást követni fogják.

Az által hogy a Krisztusi Tudományt (Christian Science) adta a világnak, Mary Baker Eddy egyébb megbecsülhetetlen eredményeken kívül az emberiségnek azon nagy szolgálatot tette, hogy kimutatta és tisztán megmagyarázta a gonosz semmiségét az Isten, a jó, mindenségének alapján. „A Krisztusi Tudománynak azon vezérlő, magától értetődő tételét," írja „Miscellaneous Writings" (Vegyes Irások) 346-ik oldalán, „hogy mert a jó valódi, annak ellentéte szükségképen valótlan, kell összes isteni követelményeivel együtt megérteni." A gonosz valótlanságának egyetlen futólagos megpillantása is megfosztja a gonoszt az emberi öntudatban létező egykori fontosságától és megnövesztí a jó értékének felismerését. Milyen lesz az eredmény, mikor az emberiség ez igazságot nagyobb mértékben fogja megérteni és bebizonyítani!

Miután a Szent Irás adatai szerint Isten teremtett mindent, és mindent nagyon jónak teremtett, ebből logikusan következik, hogy a gonosznak nincs helye az isteni valóságok birodalmában. Mert nem tagja a valódi teremtésnek, létezése szükségképen csakis a szellemi ténylegességek alapja nélkülii rege lehet. Amint hamis igényeinek látszólagos voltát jobban és jobban felismerjük, abban az arányban fogja a gonosz önmagáról állított hatalmát elveszíteni; nem kell majd többé fenyegetései előtt alázatosan hódolni, vagy feltételezett törvényeit tiszteletben tartani. A Krisztusi Tudomány Istent, a világegyetem Alapelvét, az Őt megillető tiszteletben tartja és kimutatja, hogy a jó az egyetlen értékes hajlandóság. Azon mély szellemi felfogó képességgel, amely őt a Krisztusi Tudomány csüggedhetetlen Felfedezőjéve tette, Mrs. Eddy ismét arra mutat (Vegyes Irások, 176-ik oldal), hogy „főleg a nemzetek vagy az emberi faj nagy váltságai idején . . . tudunk meg kissé többet a gonosz semmiségéről, és a jó isteni energiájáról, és küzdünk hősiesen Isten gyermekeinek szabadságáért."

Miután a mai idők az emberiség váltságos idejének tekinthetők, komoly szándékkal igyekezzünk „Isten gyermekeinek szabadságát" itt és most bebizonyítani. Amint teljes szívünkkel a jóhoz fordulunk, súlyunkat a jó serpenyőjébe helyezzük, s a gonosz jelenlétének szuggesztióját annak tiszta elismerésével és meggyőződésével utasítjuk vissza, hogy csakis a jó jelenléte valódi, nagyobb harmónia fog mindennapi életünkben kifejezésre jutni; mert az, amelylyel gondolatainkban legtöbbet foglalkozunk bőségesen fog számunkra annak megfelelő eredményeket hozni.

A „Jó isteni energiájának" gyakorlása, melyet Istentől kaptunk, magába foglalja a gonosz és a jó helyes megkülönböztetését, magába foglalja az előbbinek mint valótlannak, nem igaznak, és elfogadhatatlannak felismerését és elvetését, és a jónak öntudatunkban való trónra ültetését, ép ugy, ahogy Jézus Krisztus győzte le a gonoszt a jóval a kísértések azon fajtáiban, melyek őt vették körül. Az Isten Szava volt a fegyvere. Ezen szavakkal foglalta össze a kísértőnek adott utolsó válaszát: „A te Uradat Istenedet imádjad és csak ötet szolgáljad."

Mrs. Eddy írja (Vegyes Irások, 277-ik oldal): „'Az Ur uralkodik; örvendezzen a föld.' Az anyagi szervek előtti semmi tanuság nem zárhatja be szemeimet annak tudományos bizonyítéka előtt hogy Isten, a jó, legfelsőbb." Örüljünk tehát azon hogy a jó felülmúlhatatlan. Segítsük elő legjobb képességünkkel a jóról való általános gondolkozás lehetőségét. Adjunk hálát Istennek minden nap azért hogy csak a jó valódi, és köszönjük meg Neki hogy ezt a tényleges igazságot előttünk a Krisztusi Tudományban leleplezte. S ami még jobb, bizonyítsuk be őszinteségünket avval, hogy mindég jól gondolkodjunk és jól cselekedjünk.

Hungarian Plains

(Mit nekem te zordon kárpátoknak)

But the broad, flat plains, extending
In the distance,
Wide in their expanse, and level as
the ocean;
When on these I look, like an enfranchised eagle,
All my soul is moved with magical
emotion.

Bear me upwards then—high, high
above earth's bosom,
To the realms where roll the
clouds in their careering,
Let me at my feet behold the mighty
Danube,
Towards the laughing Theiss with
steps majestic steering. . . .

Hither come the flocks of wild geese
from the marshes,
When the dying light portends the
evening's gloaming;
'Midst the reeds they hear the
startled breezes rustling,
And, alarmed, take flight towards
the high heaven roaming. . . .

In the Linden wood, adjacent to the
Csárda,
Built upon the sands of melon
tinge, is nested
The tower-falcon, screaming shrill,
but never
In his deep recess by truant lads
molested.

—SIR JOHN BOWRING, in "Translations From ALEXANDER PETOFI, the Magyar Poet." (London: Trübner & Co.).

Importance of Good

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

GOOD, as the antithesis of evil, is receiving increased recognition with right thinkers. Unethical subjects of conversation are losing favor with awakening members of the human family. Narratives dealing with sin, sickness, and death are becoming less popular with many, as are also descriptions of human suffering; and since these are all concomitants of matter—apparent effects of the belief in material life—it is evident that matter is losing its erstwhile prestige. It is encouraging also to note that progressive men and women, animated by high motives, are announcing their united endeavor to encourage the presenting of products of a finer quality in literature and drama, in order better to satisfy the inherent taste for good.

In this respect the initial step of recognizing the importance of contemplating and expressing good is of great value, and furnishes reason for gratitude. In many lines of human endeavor striking improvement has taken place; yet the most important field of all—that of holding to true mental concepts—has on the whole been strangely neglected. This is not, however, an exclusively modern phenomenon. The prophet Isaiah urged the Jews to the pursuit of goodness in these symbolical words: "Eat ye that which is good, and let your soul delight itself in fatness;" and the Psalmist admonished, "Depart from evil, and do good; seek peace, and pursue it." And he confidently promised various divine blessings to those who followed this behest.

In giving Christian Science to the world Mary Baker Eddy has, among other invaluable accomplishments, performed this great service to humanity, namely, pointing out and making clear the nothingness of evil in the light of the allness of God, good. "This leading, self-evident proposition of Christian Science," she writes in "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 346), "that, good being real, its opposite is necessarily unreal, needs to be grasped in all its divine requirements." Even a glimpse of evil's unreality robs evil of its erstwhile importance in human consciousness and increases recognition of the value of good. What, then, must be the result when this truth is more fully grasped and demonstrated!

Since, according to Scriptural record, God made all that was made and made it very good, it logically follows that evil has no place in the realm of divine reality. Not being a part of the real creation, its existence must necessarily be a myth, without foundation in spiritual fact. As the illusory nature of its false claims is being more widely recognized, evil loses more and more of its self-claimed power; no longer need one bow obsequiously to its threats or hold its supposed laws in esteem. In Christian Science, God, the Principle of the universe, is receiving just reverence, and good is seen to be the only worth-while impulse. With that deep spiritual comprehension which made her the intrepid Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, Mrs. Eddy again points out (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 176) that it is "chiefly in the great crises of nations or of the human race . . . that we learn a little more of the nothingness of evil, and more of the divine energies of good, and strive valiantly for the liberty of the sons of God."

Is not the present time generally looked upon as a crisis in human affairs? Then let us make an earnest effort to demonstrate here and now "the liberty of the sons of God." As we turn whole-heartedly to good, throw our weight into the scale of good and reverse the suggestion of the presence of evil with the clear recognition and conviction of the presence of good as alone real, greater harmony will manifest itself in our experiences; for that with which our thinking most concerns itself becomes to us prolific in corresponding results.

To exercise "the divine energies of good" derived from God includes distinguishing correctly between evil and good, involves recognizing and rejecting the former as unreal, untrue, and unacceptable, and enthroning good in our consciousness, even in the manner in which Christ Jesus overcame evil with good in the specific temptations that came to him. The Word of God was his weapon. His final reply to the tempter he summed up in these words: "Thou shalt worship the Lord thy God, and him only shalt thou serve."

Mrs. Eddy says (*ibid.*, p. 277): "'The Lord reigneth; let the earth rejoice.' No evidence before the material senses can close my eyes to the scientific proof that God, good, is supreme." Let us rejoice, then, that good is supreme. Let each one foster the importance of good. Let us do all we can to assist in making possible the general contemplation of good. Let us daily thank God that good alone is real, and express gratitude to Him for having revealed this real truth to us through Christian Science. Yea, let us prove our sincerity by thinking good and doing good at all times.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Hungarian]

President Washington Holds a Levee

While Washington lived in Philadelphia as president, he had his formal *levee* visits every two weeks, on Tuesday afternoons, which were understood by himself to be given by the *president* of the United States, and not on his own account. He was therefore not to be seen by any and everybody, but required that every one should be introduced by his secretary, or by some gentlemen whom he knew himself. The place of reception was the dining-room in the rear—a room of about thirty feet in length. Mrs. Washington received her visitors in the two rooms on the second floor from front to rear.

At three o'clock, the visitor was introduced to this dining-room, from which all seats had been removed for the time. On entering, he saw the tall, manly figure of Washington, clad in black silk velvet, his hair in full dress, powdered, and gathered behind in a large silk bag; yellow gloves on his hands, holding a cocked hat with a black cockade in it, and the edges adorned with a black feather about an inch deep. He wore knee and shoe buckles, and a long sword. He stood always in front of the fireplace, with his face toward the door of entrance. The visitor was conducted to him, and his name distinctly announced. He received his visitor with a dignified bow, in a manner *avoiding* to shake hands, even with best friends. As visitors came, they formed a circle round the room; and, at a quarter-past three, the door was closed, and the circle was formed for that day. He then began on the right, and spake to each visitor, calling him by name, and exchanging a few words. When he had completed this circuit, he resumed his first position; and the visitors approaching him in succession, bowed and retired. By four o'clock, this ceremony was over. These facts have been learned in general from the reminiscences of General Sullivan.

Mrs. Washington's *levees* were every Friday evening, at which occasion the general was always present. It was an occasion for emulous and aspiring belles to essay to win his attention. But he was never familiar. his countenance uniformly, even there, preserved its habitual gravity. A lady of his family said it was his habit, also, when without company, and that she only remembered him to have *once* made a hearty laugh in a narrative and incident in which she was a party. The truth was, his deportment was unavoidably grave: it was sobriety, stopping short of sadness. His presence inspired a veneration and a feeling of awe rarely experienced in the presence of any man. His mode of speaking was slow and deliberate; not as though he was in search of fine words, but that he might utter those only adapted to his purposes.—JOHN F. WATSON, in "Annals of Philadelphia." From "Men and Manners in America One Hundred Years Ago," edited by H. E. SCUDDER. (New York: Scribners.)

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Query

The stone wall leans on the hill's
brown breast,
The hill winds chant on their endless quest,
And only the daisies seem to know
Which way their restless feet would
go.

An old stone wall and a daisy field.
A hill wind blowing through the
grass—
Why do they touch the heart of me
Who let earth's sterner beauties
pass?

ARTHUR WALLACE PEACH.

The Children's Page

Peeps at Bygone Days

Tommy Who Lived in Brooklyn

By KATE ARCHIBALD

TOMMY was a boy who lived in Brooklyn in the days of horse cars. Tommy admired the man who drove the horses and the way in which he turned the handle that applied the brakes. When he grew up, Tommy expected to become a horse car driver.

He was disappointed when he heard his father say that they were going to have street cars that ran without horses. But quite soon after this he and the other boys in the block discovered that steel poles were being placed along a street several blocks away. These were to expected to become a horse-car new cars.

When Tommy saw the new cars, he thought they looked bare and ridiculous with no horses clattering along in front. He felt quite sure that electric cars would not last and that there would be a return to horses.

Bicycles came into use when Tommy was quite young and his father and some of their neighbors learned to ride. Tutors came to teach them. It was exciting to watch the tutors steadying the men as they wabbled about.

"Our Block"

Most of Tommy's playtime was spent in what he and the other boys called "Our Block." One of their favorite games was "cat." This was a game played by hitting a small piece of wood with a broom stick. A stick fastened upright in a box was the goal post. Another game they played in the street was a form of cricket. This was played by bowling a ball toward a wicket set up on the curb. They also played "shinny"—driving a small piece of wood with a hockey or "shinny" stick. Pieces of wood for "cat" and "shinny" were obtained from bundles of firewood which were bought at the grocer's

In those days there were few places where city boys could play and they had to play in the street or in vacant lots.

The houses in Tommy's block were much alike inside and out. They were tall, brick houses all sitting in a prim row. Each had high steps leading up to the front stoop. The dining room and kitchen were on the ground floor a little below the street and had bars over the windows.

Many interesting things came along Tommy's block. At first the street cleaners wore plain working clothes but later they wore white uniforms and were known as "White Wings." Tommy thought it would be nice to be a "White Wing," or to be a lamp lighter like the man who came along each evening with a torch and lighted the gas lamps along the street.

The vegetable men came through the block with push carts and called "Del-a-ware peache-es! Del-a-ware peache-es!" or "Fresh straw-berries! Fresh straw-berries!" That was an other fine thing to do, Tommy thought, to be a fruit man; then he could have all the fresh pineapple he wished to eat.

When the rag man came along he could be heard blocks away calling out, "Rags, papers, bottles!" He had bells on his cart and the cobblestones would keep the bells ringing.

In those days there were no radios, and music was very much of an event. The first sign of spring was the German band. This consisted of five or six men who went around the streets playing for pennies. One very big man with a very big horn would puff out his cheeks and play "oompity-oompity-oomp!" in the jolliest fashion.

Then there was the hurdy-gurdy man. He had a small hand organ which he carried on his back. When he appeared all the children would gather around to hear his gay tunes. They gave him pennies and then he played more tunes.

But the most exciting thing that came along Tommy's block was the fire engine. Its three magnificent horses would go galloping down the street while clouds of smoke and sparks belched from the engine. Of all the things to do, Tommy thought, it would be grandest to drive those three horses through the street. Once he met a boy at school whose father drove a fire engine. Tommy brought the boy home to show him to his mother.

The Hokey-Pokey Man

In the summer, the most welcome peddler in the block was the hokey-pokey man. The hokey-pokey cart contained a freezer of ice cream. A big spoonful of ice cream was served on a sheet of paper to those who had five cents to pay for it.

"The Fourth" was a great day for Tommy and he began weeks anead to earn and save money with which to buy firecrackers and fireworks. He earned money by selling old rags, paper and bottles.

Decoration Day, known today as Memorial Day, was another good day with a parade and band playing "Tenting To-night" and "Just Before the Battle, Mother" and "Marching Through Georgia." In those days hundreds of Grand Army veterans of the Civil War marched in their blue uniforms.

Then there was Anniversary Day when the Sunday School children marched. On that day Tommy wore a wide, white collar and big bow tie. After the parade, the children had ice cream and cake which was very nice. Once the Governor reviewed the parade; Tommy saw him quite close; his name was Theodore Roosevelt.

Once every four years came—election! For weeks ahead Tommy and the other boys saved old barrels and boxes for the big bonfire on election night. Tommy stored these in his cellar. He would roll them down the airway under the stoop, lift up the grating, and throw them into the cellar.

In the summer, Tommy went away from the city for a month or two. Sometimes he went by boat to Staten Island to visit his grandmother or he went up to Connecticut to board in the country. The country sounds were strange to Tommy—the crickets and katy-dids in the evening and roosters and birds in the morning. The wonderful part of the country was fishing, swimming and boating.

The country boys knew country ways which Tommy knew nothing about; but one summer Tommy had something very interesting to tell them. There was a family in his block in the city that had a telephone. The country boys were impressed by this and Tommy told them how it worked. Tommy told them that one could hear the friend talking—blocks away!

Horseless Carriages

Tommy heard the older people talking about horseless carriages but he never saw one until one day when he visited Barnum and Bailey's circus. It roared and sputtered around the ring with a terrific noise and with not a single horse to draw it along. A man sat on a high seat in front and drove the carriage with a handle. It went as fast as eight miles an hour, his father said.

Later these horseless carriages began to be used on the streets. Tommy and the other boys would run excitedly to see one go by. Drivers of trucks and carriages would get out and stand by their horses' heads and hold the bridles while the roaring monster passed.

These early cars had no wind shields and no tops and the driver wore owl-like glasses and a linen duster to shield him from the wind and dust.

Tommy admired locomotives and hoped that some day he might be an engineer on the train to Connecticut. He liked to ride on the elevated trains in New York City. When they took the engines off and used the third rail instead, Tommy thought it was a dull way to travel.

There were not many shows in those days. Once Tommy saw "Uncle Tom's Cabin" and afterward he and the other boys played Uncle Tom, Eliza, Legree and Little Eva. Sometimes Tommy saw Punch and Judy shows.

The winter evenings were spent in reading. Tommy read books by G. A. Henty, by Oliver Optic, by Horatio Alger and by Edward S. Ellis. Tommy liked the magazine, "The American Boy," but the boys in the country preferred, "Youth's Companion."

Today Tommy is a grown-up man. He did not become a "White Wing" nor a lamplighter, nor even a driver of horses on a fire-engine. Instead his parents sent him to college and now he is a professor at the head of a department in a large university. His students often speak of him as Professor Tommy.

He is far from Brooklyn but two things will carry him back and remind him of his boyhood days. Whenever he sees boys playing in a ball park or playground he is thankful that boys of today have such places to play in and that they are not chased away by the police.

But whenever Professor Tommy hears, over the radio, the strains of "The Sidewalks of New York," he thrills again to the fun he used to have on "Our Block."

By a Staff Photographer of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

This Cozy Playhouse Among the Trees Is a Favorite Spot With Little Visitors to the North Bennet Street Industrial School Camp at Boxford, About 30 Miles From Boston.

Country Fun for City Children

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

SUMMER months mean frolics and tumbles in the country for many boys and girls who live in the crowded tenement districts of Boston's North End. The North Bennet Street Industrial School is one of a number of organizations that bring this joy to them. Little tots who have never had the privilege of the country life are taken by this school from the hot pavements to the green grass, woods and fields of their summer recreational camp of the school at Boxford, Mass.

Here, far from the honk of automobiles, the rumble of trucks and the cry of the street hawker, the boys and girls learn to play in a different way. They learn the names of flowers, of trees and of birds, and the fascination of growing things.

This year, an improved water front greeted the eyes of the eager little campers. Almost the very first thing they do upon arriving at the camp is to scamper off through a near-by field for a most refreshing dip in the cool lake water.

Many have never had the chance to learn to swim, so at first just a paddle or two in the lake is as much of a thrill as a real swim. But an expert swimming instructor is maintained by the camp and most of the children become swimmers before their stay is over. Boys have a period at the lake in the morning while the girls have the afternoon. Boys' craft work is taught at the camp under the direction of a capable counselor. They have made a small aquarium and are interested in other forms of nature study. They make bird books, garden books, flower books and study the trees. Twelve distinct varieties of trees are labeled with the English and botonical names so that the children may learn the chief characteristics of each kind.

Perhaps the most popular spot at the camp with the girls is a cool grove where a miniature playhouse has been built. It is a rustic affair with small chairs and a real piazza. Many happy hours are spent in this little playhouse and any day one may see a "little family" busily engaged in the household duties that are necessary to keep a playhouse in order.

Swings, sandpiles, parallel bars and teeter boards are also found under the tall pine trees.

Night is a new thrill for the little newcomers at the Boxford summer camp for needy children. It is a quiet that they never have experienced before. And it is the darkest that they have ever seen. One little girl, all wondering, was recently heard to say of the fireflies that are so numerous at this time of year, "I saw stars in the bushes last night."

A carefully planned program keeps the youngsters busy all day, from the rising bell at 7:30 to the finish of the story hour and lights out at 9:15.

Songs, stunt nights, bonfires, hikes, nature study talks, games, stories, dancing, craft work and all that goes to make camp life a joy are now in full swing at Boxford.

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There's "something special" about a Whittemore's Oil Paste Shine that is entirely in harmony with the appearance of the well-dressed man. It affords proof of the extra quality of the polish.

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The Mail Bag

Vancouver, B. C., Canada

Dear Editor:

I enjoy your Mail Bag very much. This is my first letter to it. I am in the fifth grade at school. I would like to correspond with girls my own age, anywhere.

I have a rabbit, a kitten, two goldfish and a canary, and am interested in wild birds and in stories of all kinds. My sister and I like to read the Children's Page and especially the stories by Joyce Brisley. Mary Margaret F.

Sebastopol, California

Dear Buzzy, Sponge, Snubs, Ol' Togo, and Peter:

I am a very grateful black and white kitten, mostly white. Would you like to hear my story?

A year ago, when I was very tiny indeed, I was wandering around a brightly lit place in a small town that everyone called a "movie." A young man came out and picked me up and exclaimed: "What a dirty kitten! Poor thing, and so skinny! I guess I'll take him home." So home we went. I was given a bath and something to eat and a bed to sleep in.

Well, I stayed there until October of the same year, when the people who had been so nice to me went away. By some great mistake, I was left at home all alone. They had a nice white Spitz dog named Fluff who became a good friend of mine, but even she went away. It took me quite a while to grasp the meaning of it all, and to tell the truth, I don't get it clearly yet.

Anyway, one night about a week later, I went across the street to the big white house on the hill. For some reason, I seemed to be accepted there as quite a present. They petted me and fussed over me as if I were the Queen of England's favorite lapdog. But did I enjoy it!

Now I am well settled, having been here for six months. My mistress buys me salmon and special cat food, which is very good. I have a big red pillow to sleep on, and at night I sleep with my mistress.

Best wishes and some meows to Buzzy and Sponge because they can understand my language.

Jack-o'-Lantern

And here is a message from Waddles:

"Waddles wishes to thank 'Crowing Tom' of Jamaica, Long Island, New York, and the two goldfishes Joy and Rubaiyat, Los Angeles, for their friendly letters. He extends his thanks to all who have so kindly written him and is deeply appreciative of their friendship."

Rules for Correspondence

1. Letters to Mail Bag correspondents should be inclosed in an envelope stamped and partially addressed, and mailed to the Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Editor will see that the addresses are completed and that the letters are forwarded to their destinations. A note giving the full name and address of the sender must also be inclosed. Do not write in asking for names and addresses.
2. When there is any doubt about postage rates, inquiry should be made at the local post office. To most foreign countries the rate is 5 cents.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Sinna and Bara Waiting for Their "Missy" in Kensington Gardens, London.

Fourpence, Please!

By BRETT YATES

SINNA was a Sealyham who lived in London with his Master and Mistress. All three had happy times together, with walks in the park and walks in the country, for almost everywhere that Master and Missy went Sinna went, too.

But one week-end Master and Missy left Sinna at home; when they returned on Monday they were carrying a peach basket between them. In it was a puppy—a little black wriggling thing with a soft sleek coat and stand-up ears and a sharp impertinent bark whenever he wanted anything. Master took the basket out to the garden and set it down on the grass.

Bara (that was the Scotch terrier puppy's name) looked all around him, cocked his head once on each side, then squirmed out of the basket and pattered over to Sinna, who was watching in a grave but curious way.

They rubbed noses and their tails started wagging, but just as Sinna felt that they were really getting acquainted, the puppy jumped at one of his ears and began tugging it. Sinna shook himself free and walked over to Missy. "That fellow will have to learn some manners," he said, as he rubbed against her legs.

Bara went through the usual adventures of puppyhood. He was given a nice basket which he spent half his days in trying to chew to bits and the other half in filling with sticks and stones, old bones, his ball, and a turtle named Gerald. Gerald had come from Algiers via the Caledonian market and Bara thought he was a stone. At last, very weary, he would climb into his basket, make a place for himself in the midst of his gubbins, and collapse into sleep with his head hanging over the basket rim.

Often, in the afternoons, Missy took the dogs to Kensington Gardens. The grass was deep and there were many trees, so that it was a paradise for them. Missy would sit down under a tree and, after telling Sinna to mind Bara, open a book and start to read.

On this particular afternoon, Missy picked up her book and was soon lost in it, while Sinna picked up Bara's lead in his teeth and commenced to practice leading him up and down, for Bara was now having lessons in walking nicely on a lead.

Sinna never knew quite what happened. Either he and Bara walked off a long way down the avenue of trees, or Missy changed her place (both of which seemed unlikely)—but suddenly they were lost! Look everywhere as they did, Missy was nowhere to be found.

"There's just one thing to do," Sinna said wisely, "we must get up on some chairs and wait for Missy to find us, for, if we keep looking, and she starts looking we shall probably miss all around."

But reaching the chairs, Sinna hesitated. Everyone in London knows that you cannot sit on a chair in any one of the Royal Parks unless you are prepared to pay "tuppence" when the collector comes along. Sinna knew that, and he was a law-abiding dog, but he also felt that Missy would never find them unless they could get up high enough for her to see them at a distance. No doubt she would come along before the collector to pay their "tuppences." So he jumped onto the chair:

"Can you make it?" he said, looking down at Bara. Bara jumped.

The view was wonderful! Instead of seeing tops of green grasses as he usually did, he was above the grasses, able to look all around the gardens and see what was happening everywhere at once. "This is topping!" he said.

Suddenly he was quivering with excitement. "I see some old woolly things that look as if they might run. I'm going to chase them." He was almost off his chair.

"Sit still, Bara," Sinna commanded. "Those are sheep and they are here to crop the grass. You must never chase any as long as you live."

Bara turned on his chair and faced the other way, but in a minute he was quivering again. "Look, look, Sinna, those children are playing with my ball—I must go and get it."

"NO."

Bara, on the edge of his seat, cried impatiently, "Why?"

"Because it isn't your ball, for one thing—you left yours at home in your basket. And, for another, it isn't good manners to go where you're not asked."

This was being a decidedly stupid afternoon, thought Bara. But then his attention was caught by something white on the Serpentine—several white somethings that glided over the water like boats. Fascinated, he watched, and his long pink tongue hung out longer than ever, until he knew he must go and see for himself what those white things were. Very quietly he got up, preparatory to jumping down from his chair.

"Where are you going, Bara?"

He turned quickly and looked at Sinna, "Just down to the Serpentine to see what those white things are doing there."

"Sit down then, I can tell you—they are the King's swans." Bara looked awed. He already knew about the King.

Suddenly it was Sinna's turn to quiver—but not with excitement. Off through the trees he could see the ticket collector approaching, and he and Bara could not pay for their chairs! What kind of a tutor was he if, after all the discipline he had given Bara that afternoon, he should have to slink off his chair and away from the collector when he came up to them and asked for their "tuppences?" Sinna's law-abiding heart was filled with apprehension.

Then from the distance, yet nearer than the collector's footsteps, came three whistling notes—one long and low, two high and short. Sinna's heart leaped with joy—Missy's whistle! His tail wagged fast and he barked his gladness as she came up to them, putting a hand on each doggy head just as the collector reached their chairs.

Smiling, Missy opened her purse and took out a handful of copper pennies as the collector punched two tickets. "Fourpence, please," he said, smiling too.

Daddy Long-Legs

Daddy Long-Legs
Sways and swings
On his pretty,
Gauzy wings;
While his feet
So light and small
Scarcely touch
The ground at all.

What a lot
Of pairs of shoes
Daddy Long-Legs
Has to use!
But his little
Fairy soles
Never, never
Come to holes.

Mrs. Jenny
Long-Legs, too,
Keeps her slippers
Nice and new,
Flying always
In the air
When she's going
Anywhere!

ELIZABETH FLEMING.

Two Tents

ONE summer, when Jane was paying a visit to her grandfather's farm, he put up a little tent for her in the woods, by the stream of water that flowed from a hillside spring. Jane's tent was not far from the house and Jane made it into a playhouse where Grandfather and Grandmother often visited her.

The first evening after the tent was up, Grandfather sat down with Jane and Grandmother and told them a story about another tent.

"One winter day long ago in the woods," began Grandfather, "I found tiny footprints that looked like embroidery stitches in the soft, white snow. I followed them across the snow banks to a tree and there these lacy little prints went round and up the tree to a bird's nest.

"Now, of course, it was winter and the birds were no longer using that nest. Anyway, birds don't climb trees, so what do you think it was?

"Well, I didn't know either, but I found out all about it.

"You see, a wee white-footed mouse known as a deer mouse had come to that tree and found high in the branches a bird's nest which was empty because, of course, it was winter. This little deer mouse had found the nest to be just what he wanted except that it had no roof.

"So he plastered a mud roof on the nest, covered it with straw and leaves and even bits of bark. When it was finished it looked not unlike a funny little tent with a door in the side.

"So here the little mouse lived high up in the tree sheltered by his little tent. When snow fell his tent was completely covered, but that dear little deer mouse slept snug and warm."

Jane listened to the story about the winter tent covered with snow, and then looked at her summer tent shaded by leafy boughs. She smiled happily as she thanked Grandfather for his interesting story.

Out in the Sun

No matter what your needs may be for sports clothing and supplies, you are almost certain to find that they can be supplied by advertisers in The Christian Science Monitor.

The stores represented in the Monitor desire to serve you well. Their stocks are replete with the quality products you like to buy. They are happy to have you identify yourself as a Monitor reader each time you make a purchase.

WE DO OUR PART

Let's ALL "Do Our Part"

The mighty effort of the N. R. A. to reemploy labor, increase wages and restore confidence already shows substantial results. Since the launching of the blanket code vast changes have taken place in American industry. A whole nation looks to the "Blue Eagle" to lead the way to recovery.

And yet—

"We do our part" is just a phrase so long as it applies only to five million employers—or so long as any considerable part of that five million bestow their cooperation half-heartedly. On the other hand, as the rallying cry for one hundred and twenty-five million Americans it becomes the song of victory.

"We do our part!" Is not this the pledge it demands from us all—

To do our part ungrudgingly—as employers, as workers in the factory, as tillers of the field, as clerks in store and office, as women in the home.

To live up to the spirit as well as the letter of the President's code, fulfilling its implications as well as its obligations.

To cooperate, not from a sense of coercion or blind "follow the leader" attitude, but from a wholehearted desire to aid in national recovery.

The effort will not be without its opportunities for sacrifice. To many a concern it may mean a financial loss to add workers and to reduce working hours. Certain industries may feel that the peculiarities of their business make application of the new code impracticable. Some may consider themselves a group apart, especially exempt from government control. But no freedom confers the right to hamper reemployment. There can be no exemption from the duty to join in a great national movement which must be united in order to succeed.

What of the worker, the employee who finds himself, as a result of the code, enjoying the same rate of pay for fewer hours' work? Is not this his part? Let him first banish the fear that he is in danger of losing his job. He can be grateful that the way has been found for him to share his place with others without loss to himself. He can strive as ever to give the best to his work. He can make good use of his new leisure, improving himself or his surroundings. He can continue wisely to spend and invest his earnings.

We Do Our Part Cheerfully

The Christian Science Publishing Society, publishers of The Christian Science Monitor, gladly gives its wholehearted support to the Government's efforts to shorten working hours, increase employment and establish higher minimum wages. It is a member of the N. R. A. and agrees to do its part in helping to restore national prosperity.

The Christian Science Monitor is gratified that the policy long advocated by this newspaper accords in essence with the provisions of the recovery code.

What of the worker who has been long out of employment? His part may be a sacrifice of the pride which would keep him from accepting a position which he might once have felt beneath him. His opportunity to give may come from accepting a wage which compares unfavorably with that which he received a few years ago. Victory in even so small a struggle has its part in the whole campaign. Realizing that his new found position may actually entail at first a loss for his employer such a worker can prove by results that it will not have been in vain. Properly viewed and actively utilized it can be an essential step toward the common prosperity which underlies his own advancement.

In short, doing our part means, for the employer, giving opportunity for work instead of trying to get the most labor for the least pay. For the employee, it means giving the best there is in him instead of trying to get the most money for the least effort. For the unemployed, it means trying to give his services rather than merely trying to get a job. For all of us it means support of the whole plan, in our working, in our buying and in our thinking. It means doing all these things, not from a sentimental motive nor from fear of being thought "different" but because to do them is good business for the nation and consequently for the individual. Such cooperation is in fact the application of the Golden Rule on a national scale—the rule that underlies all true and lasting prosperity.

Yes, let's *all* do our part!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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Financial: Market Quotations

Irregular Trend Features Trading In Stock Market

Specialties Record Largest Gains—Early Advances Are Extended

NEW YORK, Aug. 21 (AP)—Financial markets generally settled down to routine performances today with most traders maintaining a "watchful waiting" policy.

Stocks moved up rather briskly for about half an hour after the opening, then dropped back to a steady and featureless jog. Some early gains of 1 to 3 or more points were pared or eliminated, but there was little important selling pressure apparent.

Early advances of 1 to more than 2 points were extended in the late dealings, particularly in the alcohol group, which showed gains of 2 to around 5 points in National Distillers, Owens-Illinois and American Commercial Alcohol.

Other shares up 1 to more than 2 included United Aircraft, Great Western Sugar, American Telephone, Case, U. S. Steel, Celanese, Union Pacific, Southern Pacific and Loew's.

Transfers approximated 1,500,000 shares.

Grains were fairly firm at the start, but later drifted moderately lower. Cotton was little better than even, and other commodities were slightly mixed.

The dollar was a bit easier at one time in foreign exchange dealings, although it did not display unusual weakness. Bond market prices held to a narrow range.

Credit Expansion

While Wall Street continued to discuss the various angles of inflationary possibilities, the feeling was fairly widespread that no radical measures would be taken by the Administration in the immediate future. It was pointed out that Washington is centering all its efforts on the NRA program, and any sharp upturn in prices generally, before the wage-raising plans have time to take hold, would not be consistent with the program.

Market observers are inclined to expect the Federal Reserve System will do something soon about further credit expansion, which, in a way, will be a form of inflation. For some time the System has confined its weekly purchases of Government obligations to only about $10,000,000. It has authority to expand its purchases to a total of some $3,000,000,000.

As the Government has a huge amount of new financing to do, in connection with the recovery plans, it is considered probable that the Federal Reserve will be the logical destination for a large amount of the new securities.

That the buying power of the country is broadening rapidly is shown by the announcement that the public works administration has been putting out about $133,000,000 a week for the last nine weeks. At this rate, it is figured, the entire authorized $3,300,000,000 will be put into public works in six months. Allotments to date have aggregated $1,196,721,389, more than one-third of the entire fund.

Bond Trading Light

The bond market started off the new week with a show of firmness in prices, but with trading in small volume.

A dull stock market and absence of new trading incentives helped to keep the turnover at routing proportions in all but a few issues. Some of the secondary rails picked up a point or so by way of a further discounting of earning power comeback this year.

In some loans of the Baltimore & Ohio, St. Paul, Alleghany Corporation, Missouri Pacific, New York Central and Southern Railway improvement was most pronounced.

Price shifting was generally narrow in most of the utility and industrial loans. Exceptions included Postal Telegraph 5s, International Telephone 4½s, Warner Bros. 6s, American & Foreign Power 5s and Goodyear 5s which climbed major fractions to 2 points.

U. S. Rubber 5s and Chile Copper 7s were soft. Bonds of the Consolidated Gas Co. of New York were not greatly affected by the rate reduction order of the state Utilities Commission.

The foreign division was marked by irregularity. British Government 5½s, and Argentine 6s had fair sized gains. Italian 7s yielded a point.

U. S. Governments quotations changed little, and mainly on the side of improvements. Trading was dull.

Chicago Grain Prices Sag in Erratic Market

CHICAGO, Aug. 21 (AP)—Grains sagged wearily today after a moderate advance at the opening. Trading was erratic, sporadic selling forcing prices gradually backward with each succeeding rally failing to gain back all lost ground. Lack of interest by outside buyers forced both wheat and corn back at one time to three cents below Saturday's finish, but rallies wiped out part of this loss. Provisions were moderately active and slightly higher with hogs. Wheat closed fairly steady, steady to ⅞ cent lower than Saturday's finish, corn steady to ½ cent down. Oats steady to ¼ cent off, and provisions steady to 10 cents higher.

Closing prices were: Wheat: September, 87⅜-⅝; December, 91-91½; May, 94⅞-95¼. Corn: September, 52⅜-¾; December, 57½-⅝; May, 52⅝. Oats: September, 36⅝; December, 39⅝-¾; May, 53⅜-½. Rye: September, 66⅝; December, 62¼; May, 77⅛.

Metro-Goldwyn Pictures

Metro-Goldwyn Pictures Corp. reports net profit for the 12 weeks ended June 6 of $390,382 after expenses, compared with $1,381,823 in the 12 weeks ended June 4, 1932. For the 40 weeks ended June 6, last, net profit was $1,286,535 after federal taxes, compared with $2,982,636 in the 40 weeks ended June 4, 1932.

Transue & Williams Active

NEW YORK, Aug. 21 (AP)—Gross business of the Transue & Williams Steel Forging Corporation for July showed a gain of nearly 200 per cent over July, 1932, J. P. Gorham, president of the company, said today.

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1933 Range High	Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Aug. 21	Last Aug. 18
13¾	3		Adams Express	3100	10½	9⅞	10½	9¾
71	34	.5	Adams Exp pf	100	65½	65	65½	
21½	8	1	Adams Millis	100	17	17	17	18½
12½	8¾		Addressograph	400	9¾	8	9¾	9½
11¾	3¾	.60	Affiliated Fred	400	5	4	5	4¾
103¼	47½	3	Air Reduction	1100	101½	98¾	101½	100
31	11½	.80	Alaska-Juneau	13400	32¾	27	27½	30¾
3	1		Alleghany Corp	3100	2½	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
21¾	1		Allegh pf ww stx	1100	14	13¾	13¾	15¾
26	5		Allegheny Steel	50	22	22	22	
135	70¾	6	Allied Chem	5900	133	130½	133	130
76¾	6		Allis Chalmers	2500	19¾	18¾	19¾	18¾
24	8¾		Alpha Port Cem	200	10	10	10	10½
41¼	18½	2	Amerada	3200	37	36	37	35½
33	7¾		Am Ag Ch pf	200	28½	28½	28½	28½
28½	8		Am Bank Note	300	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾
16¾	1		Amer Beet Sugar	2100	12¾	11¾	12¾	11¾
58	30		Am Boot Sug pf	120	49	44	49	44
42½	9½	.60	Am Brake S&F	3800	32	31½	31½	
97½	49½	4	Am Can	3900	86¾	87¾	88¼	87½
39⅝	6¼		Am Car & Fdry	3900	30¼	29½	30	31½
51¾	34	.21	Am Chicle	100	47¾	47¾	47¾	47
89½	13		Am Com Alcohol	27400	68¾	64½	67¾	63¼
6	1		Am Encaustic T	200	4	3½	4	3¾
15¾	3¾		Am & For Pow	6800	13½	12½	13¾	12¼
44½	7¼		Am & For Pow pf	200	28	28	28	28¾
27¼	4¾		Am & For Pw 2pf	200	15¾	15¾	15¾	16
21½	4½	1	Am Hawaiian	1600	18	17	18	17
15½	4¼		Am International	2100	11¼	10¾	11	10¼
3½	⅝		Am La France	500	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
29¾	5¾		Am Locomotive	900	21	20¾	21	20½
63	17¼		Am Loco pf	100	56	56	56	56
			Am Metal	800	19¾	18¾	19¼	19
			Am Power & Lt	3800	13¾	12	13½	12
		1½	Am P&L 6% pf	400	38¾	38	38¾	38½
		1¾	Am P&L 7% pf	300	44¾	44	44¾	44½
			Am Radiator	10600	15¾	15¼	15¾	15¾
		.7	Am Radiator pf	10	111¼	111¼	111¼	
			Am Rolling Mill	11400	24½	23½	24	23¼
		.3	Am Safety Razor	200	40½	40½	40½	40½
			Am Ship & Com	500	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
			Am Smelt & Ref	10900	36¾	35¼	36¾	35¼
			Am Steel Fdries	1600	21½	21	21	21
		.2	Am Steel F pf	20	76	76	76	
74	21½	.2	Am Sugar Ref	400	63¾	61	63¾	60½
112¼	80	7	Am Sug Ref pf	200	110½	110½	110½	110½
134¾	86½	9	Am Tel & Tel	6300	127¼	126⅝	127¼	126½
37⅝	10		Am Type F pf	10	25¾	25¾	25¾	26½
43¼	10½	1	Am Wat W & E	1900	28	25¼	28¼	28
41¾	10	.1	Am Woolen ct	1100	28¾	28	28¾	28
17	3½		Am Woolen	900	14¾	14¼	14¾	14½
61½	22¾	.80	Am Woolen pf	800	55	54¼	55	54
4½	⅜		Am Whit Pap ct	300	2¾	2¾	2¾	3¾
14¾	¾		Am Whit Pap pf	10	7	7	7	7
10½	2¾		Am ¾-line Lead&S	300	8¾	8¾	8¾	8½
22⅞	5		Anaconda Cop	15800	17¾	17⅛	17¾	17
39¼	8½	.80	Anchor Cap	2800	29½	27⅞	28	27
90	62½	6½	Anchor Cap pf	20	83½	83½	83½	80
9¾	1		A P W Paper	200	7	5¾	6¼	6
29¼	9¾	1	*Archer Daniels	100	30¼	30¼	30¼	26¼
90	41	7	Armour Del pf	100	80	80	80	
7¾	1½		Armour Ill A	6800	6	5¾	5¾	6
5	¾		Armour Ill B	4700	3¾	3¼	3¼	3¾
93	7		Armour Ill pf	2600	66	63¾	65½	65
7	1⅛		Arhold Constable	200	5¾	5¼	5¾	5½
9½	2		Arlington Corp	10	6	6	6	8¾
9¾	3½		Art Metal Const	50	6½	6½	6½	6
5¼	¾		Asso Apparel Ind	200	3¾	3¾	3¾	
20	3½		Asso Dry Goods	400	16¼	15½	16¼	15¾
80½	34⅝		Atchison T&SF	3200	62¾	60¼	61½	61
79¾	50	5	*Atchison pf	100	70	70	70	70½
59	16½		Atl Coast Line	300	45½	45¼	46½	44¾
31½	12¾	1	*Atl Refining	8100	28¾	27¾	28¼	27¾
15	7¾		Titus Tack	100	16	16	16	15¾
44¼	31½	2	Auburn Auto	3800	59¾	58	58	57½
16¾	5½		Aviation Corp Del	6900	13¼	11½	12	11½
			—B—					
17⅝	3½		Baldwin Loco	11500	13⅞	13⅜	13¾	13½
37⅞	8¼		Balt & Ohio	6700	31¼	30	31¼	29¾
39½	9½		Balt & Ohio pf	800	33	31¾	33	31½
40	20	2	Bangor & Aroos	300	36½	36	36	36
100¾	68¾	7	Bangor & Ar pf	10	104	104	104	104
24¼	5½		Barker Bros pf	60	19½	19½	19½	
11	2		Barnsdall A	3800	9¾	8¾	9	8¾
27	7		Beatrice Cream	100	18¾	18	18¾	18
12½	3½		Belding Hem	3500	11¾	11½	11¾	11¾
91½	62¼	4.00	Belg Nat Rys ppf	1200	90½	88¾	90½	89¾
15	14	1½	Beneficial Ind Loan	700	14½	14¼	14½	14½
21¼	6¾		Bendix Aviation	5800	18½	17¼	18¾	17
31½	9		Best &CCo	100	30½	30	31	29
49¼	10¼		Bethlehem Steel	5600	40½	39¾	40¾	39
82	25¼		Beth Steel pf	1100	67¾	65¼	66¼	66
20½	6¼		Bigelow Sanford	20	20	20	20	19
19½	3¼		Blaw Knox	300	15	14¾	15	15
84½	9½	1	Bohn Alum & Br	1600	45¾	43	43½	42
37⅜	18	1.60†	Borden	4900	31¼	30¼	30¾	30¼
21⅝	5½		Borg Warner	2900	20½	19¾	20¼	19
4½	⅜		Botany Mills A pf	100	3	3	3	3
14⅜	2¾		Briggs Mfg	1200	11¾	10½	11½	10¼
41¼	21¾		Brooklyn Man T	1000	32¾	31½	32¼	31¾
9¾	3½		Brooklyn Queens	100	6	6	6	6½
60½	25¾	.6	Brooklyn C pf	100	58½	56½	56½	
53¾	28	3*	Brown Shoe	200	47	47	47	48¾
4¼	½		Bruns Terminal	200	2	2	2	1¾
12½	2		Bucyrus Erie	100	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¾
19⅝	3¾		Bucyrus E cv pf	500	13⅝	13½	13½	13
9⅝	¾		Budd Mfg	300	6⅞	6¾	6¾	6⅝
35	3		Budd Mfg pf	100	34¼	23	34¼	25½
5¾	1		Budd Wheel	400	4	3¾	3¾	7⅞
13½	2½		Bullard	200	9	9	9	8½
20⅞	6¼	.40	Burroughs Add	600	17¾	17¼	17¾	17
7½	1¼		Butterick	100	3	⅞ 3	⅞ 3	3¾
43¼	8½		Byers	500	33	32	32⅞	31½
			—C—					
34⅜	7¾		Calif Packing	300	28	27¾	28	28
2½	¼		Canadian Grand L	100	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1¼
9⅝	2		Calumet & Hecla	200	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
41½	7½	1	Canada Dry	3200	31¾	30½	31¼	31
20½	7½		Canadian Pacific	4800	16¼	15⅝	16¼	16
103½	30½		Case Thresh	7500	74	72	73¾	70¾
29K	5½		Caterpillar Trac	2500	23½	22½	23⅜	21¾
58½	41⅝		Celanese Corp	3500	43¾	41¾	43½	41¼
41	14	1⅛	Central Aguirre	300	34¼	31½	34¼	32
122	38		Central RR of NJ	200	102	98	102	
11⅝	2		Century Ribbon	100	7¾	7¾	7¾	7½
42⅞	5½		Cerro de Pasco	9100	34½	33¾	34	33¾
7¾	1		Certain-Teed	300	5	4⅞	4⅞	5
20½	2½		Checker Cab Mfg	200	17½	17¼	17¾	16½
52½	14⅞	.2	Chesapeake Corp	1200	51	48¾	51	48¾
48	24¾	2½	Ches & Ohio	6900	47¼	46¾	47	46
7¾	1⅜		Chi & Gt West	200	5¼	5	5⅛	5
14⅝	2½		Chi & Gt W pf	300	11½	11⅜	11⅜	11¾
11¾	1		Chi Mil & St P	700	9¾	9	9	8⅞
18¼	1½		Chi Mil & St P pf	2100	14½	14	14½	14
16	1¾		Chi & N'western	1800	11¾	11½	11⅝	11¼
34¾	2		Chi & N'west pf	100	21	21	21	20
12⅝	2½		Chi Pneu Tool	300	10¼	9¾	10	9¾
25¼	5½		Chi Pneu T pf	100	19	19	19	19
10¼	2		Chi Rock Isl & P	300	7¾	7	7¾	6¾
19	2⅞		Chi RI&P 6%	100	9½	7	9½	9¼
34	5	1	Chickasaba Cot O	500	25	24¾	24¾	24¾
10¾	2		Childs Company	600	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
42¼	7¾		Chrysler	89500	43¼	40½	42½	40
28	7½	2	City Ice & Fuel	300	19½	19	19½	19½
72	43	6½*	City Ice & F pf	30	68	68	68	70
3¾	¼		City Stores	300	2	1⅞	1⅞	2
8½	1½		City Stores A	200	5	5	5	4¾
5½	2¼		City Stores A vtc	100	3¾	3¾	3¾	
14¾	5		Clark Equipment	30	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	10
41½	10	1	Cluett Peabody	100	29½	29½	29½	30½
22⅝	7		Colgate-Palm-P	700	13¼	12⅞	13	12¾
21	3		Collins & Aikman	1300	18⅜	18	18⅜	18
17⅝	3½		Colo Fuel & Ir	800	7	6⅞	7	8¾
51	15¼		Co'o & Southern	40	42	40	41	43
28½	7	.80a	Columbia Gas	2800	19¾	19½	19¾	19¾
83	50	6	Columbia G pf A	100	78¾	78¾	78¾	
71½	23¼	2	Columbian Carb	1300	63	61	62¾	61
15½	4		Comm Credit	300	13¼	13	13¼	12¾
43½	18	2	Comm Inv Tr	1300	37	36	36¾	36¼
97½	84	6	Comm Inv Tr cv pf	100	93	93	93	
57½	9	.60	Comm Solvents	45000	39¾	38½	39¾	37¼
6½	1⅜		Conwith & Sn	6000	3¼	3¼	3¼	3½
60½	21	6	Conwith&S 6pf	500	43¾	43	43¾	
27⅝	7¾	.60	Congoleum Nairn	400	22¾	21½	22½	21¾
5¾	1¾		Consol Film Ind	100	4¼	4¼	4¼	4
14⅜	6¾		Consol Film-I pf	400	16	9¾	9¾	10½
64½	40	3.40	Consol Gas	7500	49¾	48	49	48¾
90	83	5	Consol Gas pf	200	93	93	93	93
5½	2⅝		Consol Laundries	1100	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	3½
18⅜	5		Consol Oil	15000	13	12½	13¾	11¾
9¾	¾		Consol Textile	800	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
18½	3		Cont Baking A	100	14	14	14	13½
3½	½		Cont Baking B	700	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
64	36	4	Cont Baking pf	100	61¾	61½	61½	61½
65⅜	35¼	2	Cont Can	600	63	62¾	63	61¾
17⅝	5¾		Cont Dis Fibre	300	11½	11½	11½	12
30½	10½	1.20	Cont Insurance	100	28¼	28¼	28¼	29½
4	1		Cont Motors	200	2¼	2	2	2¾
19½	4¾		Cont Oil	7300	17	16	16¾	15¾
89	46⅝	3	Corn Products	4200	89¾	86¾	88¾	86¾
145¾	117½	7	Corn Prod pf	10	137	137	137	
7½	2¾		Coty	500	5¼	5	5¼	5¼
39½	23	2†	Crome of Wheat	400	31½	29¾	31½	31
65	14⅝		Crown Cork & S	200	47½	46¾	47¾	47
8½	1		Crown Zellerbach	200	6	6	6	6
37½	9		Crucible Steel	300	30½	30½	30¾	29½
4¾	½		Cuba Co	200	2¼	2¼	2¼	2½
11⅜	1⅜		Cuban Am Sug	500	8	7¾	7¾	7¾
60	10		Cuban Am S pf	30	44	44	44	
59½	20¾	2½	Cudahy Packing	300	51	50¾	51	50½
32½	8¼		Curtis Publishg	100	22¾	22¾	22¾	21½
3¾	1½		Curtis-Wright	3200	3¼	3¼	3¼	3½
8	2		Curtis-Wright A	800	6½	6¼	6¼	6¾
95	74	7	Cushman 7%	30	96½	96	96	
			—D—					
8¾	1½		Davega St	100	8	8	8	7½
18⅝	6¼	.90	Deere & Co pf	300	13¾	13½	13¾	13½
29⅝	2¾		Deere & Co	6500	14½	13¾	14½	13¼
63¾	37⅝		Del & Hudson	700	34½	33	33½	33¼
46	17¼		Del Lack & W	4200	35¾	33½	35¼	30¾
29½	17½	1	Diamond Match	100	22	22	22	22½
38½	12	.75	Dome Mines	5100	32	31¼	31¾	30¾
15¾	8¼		Douglas A	800	15	14⅜	15	14
85¾	32½		du Pont de Nem	4900	77½	76	77½	74¾
117	97½	6	du Pont de Nem	100	116	116	116	116
26¾	9½	1	Duplan Silk	500	28½	20	20½	21
103¼	80	5	Duquesne Ltpf	20	100	100	100	80
			—E—					
89¾	46	3	Eastman Kodak	600	80¾	73½	79½	80½
16	3½		Eaton Axle & Sp	1000	13¾	13¼	13¾	13¾
8¾	3¼		Edingon Schild	800	3¾	3¾	3¾	3½
23	4		Elfingon S pf	60	18	17¼	18	
57½	19		Elec Auto-Lite	2600	19½	18¾	19¾	18¾
8½	1		Elec Boat	1700	6¾	6	6	5¾
4¼	1		Elec & Mus Ind	200	3	3	3	2¾
18⅝	3½		Elec Pow & Lt	1400	9¼	8¾	9	8¾
23¾	6¼		El Pw&L 5% pf	100	20	20	20	20
84	21	3	Elec Sto Battery	100	44¼	44¼	44½	43½
6	⅛		Elk Horn Coal	100	2	2	2	1⅞
29½	26	3	Endicott Johnson	100	83½	83½	83½	82½
14⅝	4		Engineers Pub S	100	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
40⅞	15	3½	Engineers PS ww	200	20	20	20	
19⅜	6¼	1	Equitable Off Bld	200	16¾	16¾	16¾	16½
25¾	3½		Erie R	1400	22½	22	22¾	22½
39½	4½		Erie RR 1pf	100	33½	33½	33¾	34
7½	3		Eureka Vacuum	200	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
7½	⅜		Evans Products	400	4¼	4¼	4¼	4
11¾	10		Exchange Buffet	110	10	10	10	
			—F—					
11½	3½		Fairbanks Morse	100	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¼
11½	⅜		Fed Motor Tr	200	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
3½	¾		Fed Water Serv	200	2¾	2¾	2¾	3¼
20	7½	.60	Fed'd Dept Sto	400	28¾	28¼	28¾	
31½	9¼		Firestone T & R	700	25½	24⅝	25¼	24¾
75	43	6	Firstn T&R pf A	100	71½	71½	71½	71½
78¾	42	2½	First Int Stores	600	60¼	59½	60¼	59
97	80	6	Florsheim S pf	20	99½	96	96½	
13	3½		Follansbee B	100	12	12	12	
53	4½		Foster Wheeler	400	17½	17¾	17¾	16¾
33⅜	2		Foundation	100	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	16¾
18½	16⅜		Fox Film A	100	16½	16½	16½	17½
50	½	7	Franklin Sim pf	20	50	50	50	
43¾	16½	3	Freeport Texas	100	38½	38½	38½	38¾
			—G—					
53¾	1		Gabriel Snub A	400	5½	5	5½	5½
20	8½		Gamewell	100	18	18½	18	18½
13	3¾		Gen Am Inv	400	9¾	9¼	9¾	9¼
43¾	13¾	1	Gen Am Tnk Car	1100	37	36	36¾	35¾
27	4⅝		Gen Asphalt	3700	21½	20½	21	20½
27¾	11½		Gen Baking	300	13½	13½	13½	13½
108	89½	8	Gen Baking pf	100	108	108	108	107
10½	3½		Gen Bronze	800	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
17½	1¼		Gen Cable	600	8¾	8¼	8¾	8¼
82	14		Gen Cable A	100	13¾	13¾	13¾	12
23½	10½	.40	Gen Electric	8400	24¾	23¾	24¾	23¾
13½	10½	.60	Gen Rice Bp	100	12½	12½	12½	12½
39¾	21	1.80	Gen Foods	1700	37	36¾	37	36½
27⅞			Gen Gas & E A	600	1½	1½	1½	1½
71	62½	3	Gen Mills	1200	64¾	63¾	64	64
14	10	1	Gen Motors	12300	31¾	31	31¾	30¾
35	65½	9	Gen Mot 5% pf	300	93½	93½	93½	93½
16½	3¾		Gen Out Ad	400	6¼	6	6¼	6¼
5			Gen Pub Service	100	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
43½	13¼	1	Gen Ry Signal	300	41½	41½	41½	39½
7¾	3		Gen Realty	1200	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
20¼	9¾		Gen Rlty pf ww	100	14¾	14¾	14¾	17
20½	9¾	1	Gillette Saf Raz	3800	14¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
7¾	⅝		Gimbel Bros	1000	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
20	3¾		Glidden	2300	18	17½	18	17½
42	18	1.20	Gobel (Adolf)	1800	19	18	19	18
27¾	12	1.20	Gold Dust	700	23½	21¾	22½	21¾
21½			Goodrich	3700	16½	16	16½	15¾
8	2		Goodrich pf	100	41½	41¼	41½	40
47½	9¾		Goodyear	3400	30½	28	30¾	28½
17½	7¾		Gotham Silk Hos	400	11¾	11¼	11½	11¾
8¾			Graham Paige	1900	4	3¾	4	3¾
10½	3¾		Grand Union	200	7	7	7	7¾
38¾	22½	3	Grand Un pf	100	30½	30½	30½	30½
23¾	4¾		Great Nor pf	7900	26½	24½	26¼	26¼
18¾	8½		Great Nor Ore	400	13	12¾	13¾	13¾
49¾	7		Great West Sug	23900	35½	34	35¾	33
107¾	72½	7	Great W Sug pf	10	100	100½	100	
6¼			Grigsby-Grunow	1400	2¾	2¾	2¾	3¾
23½	3		Guantanamo Sug	10	3	3	3	
64	16		Gulf Mobile pf	100	18	18	18	
			Gulf Sta Stl 1pf	10	51	51	51	
			—H—					
9½	1¾		Hahn Dept Sto	1300	7¼	7	7¼	7
38½	9		Hahn D S pf	200	30	30	30	
7⅜	3¼		Hall W'ld P Am	70	4¼	4¼	4¼	
30	8½		Hat Corp pf	100	28	28	28	
85½	44	3½†	Hazen Atlas	100	60¼	60½	60½	60½
3½			Hayes Body	700	3½	2	2	3¾
13½			Hercules Motors	200	13½	13½	13½	
62	15	1½	Hercules Powder	300	50	50	50	48¼
110	85	7	Hercules Powd pf	10	107½	107½	107½	106
10½	3½		Holland Furnace	1900	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
17½	1¼		Hollander	200	2	2	2	2
275	145

Financial: News and Comment

Operations In Steel Industry At Lower Level

Strikes, Readjustments and Less Purchasing by Motor Trade Effective

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 21—The declining tendency in the steel industry has been gaining in momentum and in the departments of sales, production and shipments. The declines are in part seasonal and in large measure have been due to the uncertainties concerning the steel code. The operating rate is about 53 per cent of capacity by comparison with the peak of 60 per cent in June.

Both producers and consumers of steel are threatened with strikes or are actually in the midst of strikes and this naturally slows down the consumption of steel. Inasmuch as the automobile industry is the largest single consumer of steel the falling off of demand from that source is naturally much felt by the steel makers.

The automobile makers have their share of problems just now. Their costs of production have increased, yet with their highly competitive products, they apparently do not see their way clear to advance the selling prices of their cars. The automobile makers have stopped purchasing steel for the time being. In the first place, they are very much against the one-price policy which is provided for under the steel code. They are holding off frim purchasing just now in the hopes that the steel makers will recede from this one-price stand, which violates old traditions.

Readjustments Made

Steel production nas been slowed down party because of the readjustments being made at the mills to take on more men and shorten working hours. In some cases this will alter processes to some extent. Many of the steel makers, having raised wages and shortened hours, are now wondering when they are going to obtain higher prices.

The volume of business in fabricated structural steel continues disappointing. Sales over the last week have been about 6500 tons as compared with 8500 tons the preceding week.

The Government's public works program is slow in getting under way. It was expected that by this time the weekly awards would be running 20,000 tons.

It is believed that the railroads are consuming steel faster than they are purchasing it. They are taking rails from stock and laying them at a faster rate than they are purchasing new ones. The New York Central has been releasing 8000 to 9000 tons to Chicago mills, while the Burlington has ordered 3500 tons. The Baltimore & Ohio has ordered one-third of its inquiry for 2500 tons of car parts.

Steel Plates Active

Demand for steel plates has been quite active. The Newport News Shipbuilding & Drydock Company has ordered 15,000 tons of plates for two airplane carriers in addition to 7000 tons of other plates and shapes recently purchased from the Carnegie and Bethlehem companies.

The drought in certain agricultural sections of the United States has retarded the demand for steel in some instances. Moreover the railroads will need less rolling stock because of the smaller crops.

Demand for pig iron in the East has been rather quiet, though one deal involving 2000 tons has been reported in the market, the largest single piece of business in several weeks. An interesting inquiry is that of 400 tons of iron for the A. P. Smith Company in New Jersey for delivery during the fourth quarter of the year.

Coke has cheapened considerably in the last few days as the coal-strike menace has become less serious, coke in some instances selling at 50 cents a ton less than a week ago.

An interesting study of imports of pig iron has been made, showing how constant these imports have been during the last few years, despite many changing conditions. Pig iron imports have averaged 10,500 tons monthly during the first half of the year, compared with 10,900 tons monthly throughout 1932, 11,000 tons during 1930, 12,300 tons during 1929, and 10,900 tons during 1913. The only marked exception from these almost constant figures was 1931 at 7090 tons. The implication from this constancy of imports is that certain kinds of foreign pig iron are needed in the mixtures of the American foundries, and that these quantities are bought irrespective of conditions in the American market.

Non-Ferrous Metals Steady

Prices of the non-ferrous metals again remain rather steady in this country though copper has been sagging abroad, having sold below 3 cents a pound, or a cent under the American price of 9 cents. The zinc industry has been the first among the non-ferrous metals to get started under its new code. Many zinc mines of the tri-state district are working on a five-day basis of eight hours a day in order to comply with the NRA.

It is estimated that surplus stocks of copper declined 40,000 tons during July, following declines of 37,000 tons in June and 25,000 tons in May. During the last three months there has been a drop in surplus stocks of 100,000 tons while the total fall so far this year has been 120,000 tons. It is estimated that total stocks of copper in the hands of producers, blister and refined, are 650,000 tons as compared with 800,000 tons at the peak.

Prices of lead and zinc have been holding well. Lead continues at 4½ cents a pound, New York, while zinc is still 5 cents a pound, East St. Louis.

American Encaustic Tiling Co.

American Encaustic Tiling Company, Ltd., and subsidiaries report for the quarter ended June 30, 1933, net loss of $138,089 after charges, taxes, depreciation, etc., compared with a net loss of $144,634 in the preceding quarter and net loss of $148,603 in June quarter of previous year. For six months ended June 30, 1933, net loss was $282,763 after above charges, compared with net loss of $346,104 in the first half of 1932.

Making Over Nation's Banking Structure

By the Associated Press

Washington, Aug. 21

THE Treasury today continued trying to reorganize the nation's banking structure, its task made more clear cut by official figures showing that 4903 financial institutions had emerged from the hectic March holiday with available resources of $20,860,491,000.

That was the condition of the banks last June 30. Since then, more banks have reopened, some few have closed again. But at the end of June, the additional 985 national banks still closed or operating on a restricted basis had assets of $1,441,436,000.

Wilson-Jones Co. Business Trend More Favorable

In Black in July Following Deficits Since First of Year

Wilson-Jones Company, in the stock of which there is a considerable New England ownership, is another industrial which has lately been enjoying a more favorable business trend.

The company manufactures loose leaf devices and blank books, and is the largest factor in the business selling through stationers. Figures for July show gross sales of $228,278, compared with $201,992 in June, and $168,446 in July a year ago.

Thus the increase was 13 per cent over June and 33 per cent over July a year ago. For the 11 months of the company's fiscal year to the end of July sales totaled $2,248,155, against $2,867,389.

Sales results for the first week of August compare favorably with July and were 50 per cent head of the same week a year ago. On the first of August prices were advanced about 15 per cent by the looseleaf and blank book industry in line with increased costs resulting from the adoption of a code under the NRA.

For July the company's figures, before audit by independent accountants, show a profit of $5318 as compared with a loss in the month of June of $6338 and a loss in July, 1932 of $67,542. Except for January, always a banner month, July was the first month this fiscal year to return a black ink result. The loss for 11 months of $124,979 was less than half the $300,220 loss for the like period a year ago, both figures being after depreciation.

At the end of July the company had cash on hand of $574,202, or nearly a quarter of a million larger than a year ago. Net working capital was $1,754,924, or $13 a share, compared with $1,909,556 on July 31, 1932, but in the meantime the company has been erecting out of treasury resources a new plant at Elizabeth, N. J., which is expected to be ready for operation on or before Nov. 1.

Machinery from the Kansas City plant will be moved to the Elizabeth plant, which in addition to its low cost will have numerous operating advantages over the company's present New York plant.

Wilson-Jones capitalization is simply 136,140 shares of common stock, less 260 in the treasury, no bonds or preferred stock.

Increase in The Market Value Of Listed Securities

NEW YORK, Aug. 21—The market value of 50 representative stocks listed on the New York Stock Exchange at the close of business for the week ended Aug. 18 was $13,669,836,500, an increase of $27,616,250, or 20 per cent, as compared with the market value of $13,642,220,250 at the close of the preceding week, according to a compilation by Paul H. Davis & Co., members of the New York Stock Exchange.

At the close of the corresponding week a year ago the same 50 stocks had a market value of $10,019,724,750, indicating an increase during the year of $3,650,111,750, or 36.41 per cent.

Drastic Order for The Arkansas State Banks

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Aug. 21 (AP)—State banks today went under the drastic order of the state bank commissioner, Marion Wasson, prohibiting them carrying cash on hand of more than 1 per cent of their total deposits.

Determined, he said, to stop bank robberies which number this year more than 50, Mr. Wasson exercised authority granted him under a 1933 legislative act to force banks to "take the profit out of banditry."

Under his regulations banks accepting deposits which aggregate in any day more than 1 per cent of their total deposits must place the excess cash under time lock. While this is being done, they either must lock the doors of the bank or station two armed guards at the entrances.

Mr. Wasson announced also that two large insurance companies had agreed to insure cash if the banks were placed under such regulations. Otherwise, he said, banks either must do without insurance or pay an exhorbitant premium.

Special permission to carry more cash on hand than permitted under the regulations will be granted in some instances, Mr. Wasson said, but banks desiring to do so must apply in advance.

British Rubber Stocks

LONDON, Aug. 21—Crude rubber stocks here on Aug. 15 totaled 46,116 tons, a decrease of 425 tons from the preceding week. Stocks at Liverpool were 34,630 tons, a decrease of 341 tons.

Better Dividend Diet in Prospect For Shareholders

Corporations Are Beginning to Make More Liberal Disbursements

NEW YORK, Aug. 21 (AP)—American shareholders, grown accustomed to the increasing frugality of their divided diet, had cause for jubilation today in statistics indicating that the three-year famine is on the wane.

Signs that those halcyon days when they feasted upon liberal shares of corporate profits may be returning are delineated in the box score of dividend changes for the last four weeks. Each week of the four has shown a gain in favorable changes over the number of adverse actions.

It is the first time since American business began to feel the results of the depression that the trend has been reversed for a protracted period. Whether the improvement continues without a setback depends, of course, on business recovery; but most of the prophets in Wall Street have predicted that the rehabilitation of earnings will continue through the rest of the year. That is the extent of the horizon they have attempted to survey.

Shareholders who had about concluded that the only refrains directors knew were "dividend omitted," and "dividend cut," have listened recently to the more cheerful strains of "dividends increased" or "dividends resumed."

Last week five corporations increased their dividends, four resumed disbursements, two declared extras and three cut their initial melon. Standard Statistics recently estimated that there were good prospects of the resumption of disbursements before the end of 1933 by 29 corporations and increases by nine more.

Ample evidence is at hand of how the drouth in corporate profits hit the pockets of American shareholders now estimated at more than 10,000,000.

In 1929, which marked the peak and the end of the post war era of prosperity, 433 industrial corporations had an aggregate net income of $3,294,000,000. Of this amount, it distributed $1,583,000,000 to common stockholders and divided $225,000,000 among holders of preferred shares.

A gradual decline set in, and each year the rations apportioned to the real owners of the corporations have become shorter, until in 1932 they reached a low point with net profits of $201,000,000. Stockholders received $864,000,000 as companies dipped into surpluses accumulated in boom years.

Electric Power & Light Income For 12 Months' Period

Report of Electric Power & Light Corporation and subsidiaries for the 12 months ended May 31, 1933, shows net income of $1,447,006 after taxes, interest, depreciation, depletion, subsidiary preferred dividends, minority interests, etc., equivalent to $1.87 a share on the combined 515,122 no-par shares of $7 preferred and 255,430 no-par shares of $6 preferred stocks.

The $7 and $6 preferred stocks have equal preference over other classes of stocks as to dividends.

For the 12 months ended May 31, 1932, net income was $3,296,540 equal, after preferred dividends paid, to 93 cents a share on the average number of no-par common shares outstanding during the period and 73 cents a share on 3,319,105 common shares outstanding at the close of that period.

In the three months ended May 31, 1933, the subsidiary companies only had net revenues after expenses and taxes of $7,127,937 before interest, depreciation, depletion, preferred dividends, minority interest, etc., compared with $9,271,733 in the like period of the preceding year. May net revenues were $2,155,759, compared with $2,812,671 in May, 1932.

Polk Auto Sales Rise 10,000 Units

DETROIT, Aug. 21—The estimate of new passenger automobile sales in July was increased 10,000 units by R. L. Polk & Co.

Basing its computations on complete registration reports from 31 states, its estimated July sales conservatively at 185,000 units, compared with sales of 174,190 in June and 104,188 in July, 1932.

Total registrations in 31 states reporting were 106,941 or 6.10 per cent better than 100,789 in those states in June and 83.46 per cent ahead of a year ago.

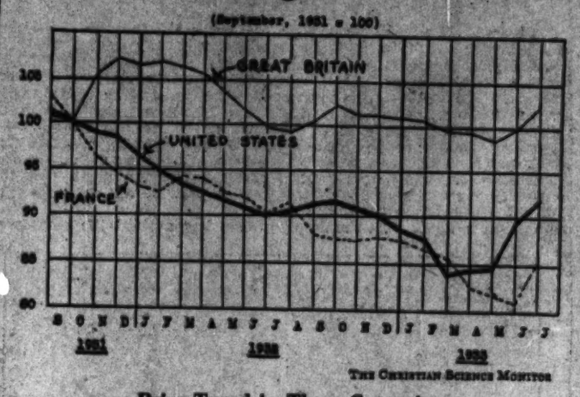
New truck sales in July were estimated at 30,000. Complete reports have been received of registrations in 29 states, showing 16,526 units. This is 27.60 per cent greater than 13,030 in June and 134.25 per cent more than July, 1932.

California Oil Output Off 1275 Barrels a Day

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 21—California oil production averaged 505,475 barrels daily the week ended Aug. 19, off 1275 a day from preceding weeks' total of 506,750.

This decline came in face of increased production at Huntington Beach, which averaged 50,750 daily, compared with 49,000 the previous week, and new flush oil from late-in-the-week completions, which raised Los Angeles Basin totals to 245,750, against 242,850 the previous week. Offsetting these gains were a drop of 1750 to 59,950 at Kettleman Hills and 1000 in the rest of the unlisted fields. A year ago California crude output averaged 473,900 daily.

Marked Upturn in Commodity Prices Throughout the World



Price Trend in Three Countries

Movement Widely Regarded as the First Stage of Recovery—Many Nations Under Different Forms of Exchange—All Working for Right Level

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 21—During the second quarter of 1933 there was a marked upturn in commodity prices in many parts of the world, and the movement is widely regarded as the first stage of recovery from the long period of depression, according to a statement issued by the Council on Foreign Relations. The accompanying chart, which has been prepared by the council, shows how prices have risen in Great Britain under a managed currency, in France under the gold standard, and in the United States, where the currency at present is neither managed nor based on gold.

Similiar advances have been noted in Australia, Canada, Austria, Belgium, Germany, Switzerland, and other countries.

In order to show the effect on prices of Great Britain's abandonment of the gold standard, the chart has been plotted with September, 1931, as the base month. It was in this month that the pound ceased to be convertible into gold. In the next two months British prices rose sharply, while American and French prices continued to decline.

During the first half of 1932 the trend of prices in all three countries was toward lower levels. In each country there was also a short-lived upturn near the middle of the year, followed by a decline to a new low level before midyear of 1933. Then came a general upturn, noted first in the United States.

The similar behavior of prices at certain periods in 1932 and 1933 in three countries with differing monetary standards is highly significant. In none of these countries have prices been stable during the period under review.

In the first half of 1933 British prices were steadier than those of the United States and France; but during 1931 and 1932, as the chart shows, price fluctuations in Great Britain were at times rather violent.

Coming months should show whether British currency management can maintain prices at a desired level, and this experiment will be watched with peculiar interest in the United States.

The World's Business

IT WOULD probably be erroneous to say that there is one key to the success of the Roosevelt recovery program, though some writers in their anxiety for succinct slogans have tried to give a nutshell version of the goal at which the Government is aiming. But it is not so simple as to be disposed of in a short phrase. One cannot say and be done with it: "To increase prices." One cannot say merely: "To put more men to work" or "To raise wages." One could be somewhat indefinite and erudite and say the goal was a balanced economy. But there are some very definite objects in view, enumerated many times, and there are some hard-headed men of affairs who are plowing straight ahead for special results. These will be fostered by the adoption of the codes which represent one line of attack on the evils which have flourished in our "laissez faire" system. There are near goals and distant ones. One of the most immediate is the putting up of prices as a substitute for inflation so that debts can more readily be met, so that fair corporate earnings may be restored, and better wages be paid American labor. Another is the general increase in pay rolls at an equal pace to or faster than the rise in prices, so that there will be an increase and not a diminution in public purchasing power. A third is the elimination of harmful competition, a fourth the reduction of working hours, a fifth the doing away with child labor, etc. More distant goals are stabilization of prices, a planned industry with government as a partner, higher living standards and better social and working conditions for workers. A condition of the success of the recovery plan is that the hearty coöperation of business leaders must be supplemented by a determination of the public to subscribe to the intent of the NRA measures. It should be willing, for instance, to pay higher prices for goods sold by an NRA adherent in preference to goods that could be had cheaper from one not operating under the Blue Eagle banner. In other words, the bulk of American industry is being put on a white list. By implication, a black list could easily be established. Those who are without a Blue Eagle will be treated, according to Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, N.R. Administrator, as the bees treat the drones or as the slackers were dealt with during the World War. The General says, "This country has nailed its colors to the mast." It can be no exaggeration then, to say that this is now a war to the finish against poverty, unemployment and debt.

* * *

Bank Deposit Protection

Data compiled from Federal Reserve statistics regarding bank deposits made available from studies by Reserve statisticians who analyzed the possible effect of the insurance protection provision of the Glass-Steagall Act which goes into force on July 1, 1934, show that most of the protection will go to the well-to-do. It is to be doubted that this was the intent of the framers of the legislation, which aimed to treat all classes of bank account owners equitably, though its special concern would seem to be the owners of small deposits. The figures show that while 96.5 per cent of those doing business with member banks will receive 100 per cent protection, their aggregate deposits were only 23.7 per cent of the total of $23,500,000,000, and their average deposits were $189. Owners of bank books having accounts of less than $10,000 represent only 39.6 per cent of total deposits, while deposits of $10,000 and up represent 60.4 per cent of the total. Those having on deposit $50,000 or over number 46,870, and represent only 1 per cent of all accounts, but their holdings were $10,500,000,000 or 44.6 per cent of the total, and their average deposit was $224,000. These have 50 per cent protection, while those having between $10,000 and $50,000 which make up 15.8 per cent of total deposits have 75 per cent insurance protection. For such as have deposits of under $2500 the plan goes into effect on Jan. 1 next.

* * *

Uncle Sam, Culprit

Joseph Stagg Lawrence, editor of the Econostat, is nothing if not forthright. And he doesn't tilt at windmills. He boldly challenges some of the administration remedies practically as so much pap and lays the responsibility for the collapse of the stock market in 1929, and since, to Washington and not Wall Street, saying that "Uncle Sam has fed the bubble of inflation and speculation with gas from his own tanks." He feels that labor has an inordinate share of influence at the counsel table of the nation, a situation which he explains by saying that at present the program of the Government to increase wages and shorten hours is identical with the purpose for which the A. F. of L. exists. The policy of this organization, says Mr. Lawrence, in concluding an article on the objectives of labor in a recent issue of the Econostat, "contains a hard, refractory core of unalloyed self-interest which in itself is no cause for condemnation except that it appears in false raiment, and is utterly without that vision which is the mitigating quality of intelligent hedonism." There would be no object in quoting the Econostat editor except that he represents a considerable body of opinion that doesn't always go along with the stream, a sort of courageous minority whose thinking savors of the "hard-boiled" variety which calculates to deprecate high-sounding schemes. But that doesn't mean, of course, that its withholding of approval necessarily means a Daniel come to judgment.

G. R. E.

Department Store Sales Off Less Than Seasonal

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21—Decline in department store sales from June to July was slightly less than seasonal, according to Department of Commerce indexes. Adjusted index, on basis of 1923 to 1925, was 69 in July, against 68 in June and 85 a year ago. Total sales value on unadjusted basis produced an index of 48 in July, compared with 64 in June and 46 in July last year.

Latin American Bond Fund

The asset value of Latin American Bond Fund on July 1, 1933, stood at $2.33 a share compared with $1.33 on Dec. 31, 1932, and $1 a share when the fund was organized in June, 1932.

Business Over First Phase Of Recovery Cycle

New Developments Cause Fresh Uncertainties, States Review

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 21—"Business is plainly at the end of the first phase of recovery, and is looking forward to the second," says Standard Statistics in its summary of business for the week. "Such a change in the situation is always accompanied by great uncertainty, as known factors tend to lose their importance and others, of doubtful significance, come into play.

"The operation of the codes, the future prices under the processing taxes and higher labor costs, the outlook for the grain markets and fresh uncertainties over the national monetary policy, are the principal new influences which have been injected into the situation.

"In the money market, conditions remain virtually static. Judging by the return of currency to the banks, public confidence in these institutions has been increased considerably, which in turn points toward continuance of low rates, or even toward lower rates as further gradual improvement occurs.

"Municipal and real estate mortgage credit now constitute the main frozen areas. Railroad credit, which six months ago was at such a low ebb as to threaten a number of important receiverships, has been helped greatly by the remarkable recovery in net earnings.

"That the Administration will turn to the inflation idea, if other means of continuing the price rise should be ineffective, is widely accepted. Just what form the inflationary process will take is pure guesswork. There hardly can fail to be a substantial expansion of bank credit, if the Government borrows all the money it apparently will have to borrow, though the result of this expansion on commodity prices is doubtful.

"Various factors indicate the possibility of devaluation of the dollar, in some form, in the near term. Not the least of the advantages would be the restoration of at least a modified gold basis, the control of exchange rates, and the establishment of conditions relatively favorable to the marketing of security issues by the Treasury."

Business News of New England

New England consumes 10 per cent of the food sold in the United States, yet this section of the country is only 2 per cent of the nation's total area. However, there are more than 8,000,000 people who consume this food. Not much sales resistance here.

* * *

While you are waiting for that long freight train to roll out of your way at the crossing, you may be consoled by the fact that fast freight service makes overnight delivery possible by New England manufacturers to 50 per cent of the population of the whole country.

* * *

In line with NRA objectives, the Royal Typewriter Company's plant at Hartford, Conn., has taken on a large number of new employees as increased buying orders have necessitated stepping up the factory's operations to full-time. Royal's business volume in its Boston office has increased 400 per cent since June. Which means that a lot of firms are putting this business upturn in writing.

* * *

One of the largest distributors of shoes in Boston reports an increased demand for the better grades of shoes and a lesser demand for the basement product. So now the individual is getting on a firmer foundation as well as business.

* * *

The Boston & Maine Railroad has appropriated $400,000 for a repair program at its shops in Concord, N. H. Just a case where a capitol is going to capitalize on a capital railroad.

* * *

Rhode Island may be the smallest state in the union but an unruly state for old man depression to sit on for any length of time. This state reports an increase of 64.2 per cent in manufacturing pay rolls for July over a year ago, due largely to the revival of activity in the textile trades. Increase over the previous month was 9.4 per cent.

* * *

Unpaid taxes in Massachusetts amount to only about 7 per cent, according to the State's tax commissioner, who says unpaid taxes in other states having similar taxing set-ups range from 15 per cent to 25 per cent. Picture a perspiring commissioner with a smiling countenance.

* * *

The lace industry in New England got its start when ruffled sleeves and collars waved in the breese of a sweeping bow to the tune of a light fantastic. About 15 per cent of the lace industry of the country is located here, and there are about 15 lace manufacturing establishments in Rhode Island and Connecticut, employing more than 1000 wage earners and producing products valued at approximately $5,000,000 a year.

Hudson & Manhattan Net

Hudson & Manhattan Railway reports for the seven months ended July 31, 1933, net income of $15,961 after taxes and charges, equal to 20 cents a share on the 53,429 shares of 5 per cent preferred, compared with a net income in the first seven months of 1932 of $831,389, equal after dividend requirements on the 5 per cent preferred stock to 97 cents a share on the 288,843 common shares.

Northwest Business Gains During July

Minneapolis, Aug. 21

THE increase in business in this Federal Reserve district continued in July to grow in magnitude and number of sections of the territory and industries affected, says Minneapolis Federal Reserve Bank. However, the July level was not fully maintained the first part of August.

Adjusted bank debits (mostly checks against depositors' accounts) for July was 73, up 12 points from June and the highest adjusted figure since the summer of 1931. Bank debits thus recovered more than a third of the decline from the 1929 peak.

Retail Stores Of Chicago Are Given Impetus

Crowds Drawn by Special Sales Due Largely to Hospitality Day

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Aug. 21—Steady upturn in the business of Chicago retail stores was stimulated last week by Chicago Hospitality Day, one of the outstanding features of Chicago festival week.

Wholesalers stated the turnover of merchandise during the last month has been decidedly higher in comparison with the usual trend at this time of year. Local steel production continued to hold up well in spite of codification difficulties; rail traffic and electric power were only a shade lower than preceding weeks. A more optimistic outlook was evident in the building industry, according to trade observers of the Chicago Association of Commerce.

Department store officials stated the crowds drawn by the special sales staged for Chicago Hospitality Day were exceeded only by a few dollar-day events and the Christmas shopping throngs.

Stocks available to the buyers were more varied than has been the case in many months, an indication that department stores are expanding their stocks once again and are placing heavier demands upon the wholesalers.

Mail order sales have also been showing definite signs of improvement during the last few weeks. One of the larger of these establishments reported their sales for the last month were 12 per cent better than during the like period last year.

Building officials reported current building statistics reflect a moderate seasonal decline in private undertakings. Public-works awards continued to be withheld pending the organization of the federal program.

An increase in building projects was said to be expected in the near future. As an indication of this future expansion, announcement was made during the last week of one of the largest down-town construction jobs contemplated in many months. This project will include the complete rebuilding of one of the Loop station train sheds at a cost of more than a quarter of a million dollars.

Credit Reward Not Yet Materialized For Autumn Trade

NEW YORK, Aug. 21—The deflationary trend apparent in outstanding credit of reporting member banks of the Federal Reserve System (90 cities) in recent weeks is characterized as a "breathing spell," following the extraordinary spurt in April, May and June. As yet, however, no real demand for credit has materialized for the normally anticipated autumn upswing in trade.

The downward tendency began the week ended July 26, since which to the week ended Aug. 9 there has been a reduction of $222,000,000 in loans and investments. In the week ended Aug. 9 loans and investments decreased $33,000,000, the larger part being accounted for by reduced holdings of investments.

Around the current total of $16,524,000,000 as of Aug. 9 member bank credit is still some $624,000,000 larger than March 1, just prior to the banking holiday. This credit was at its highest June 21, at $16,805,000,000, or some $281,000,000 above the latest total.

Confidence in Early Fall Steel Revival Is Strong

Confidence in an early fall revival in the steel industry still is strong, aided to some extent by the more rapid progress now being shown in the formulation and application of the codes, says the magazine Steel.

General expectation of higher prices in the fourth quarter is bolstering shipments, and to a lesser extent leading to some additional purchasing.

Finishing mill operations are slowing up as unfilled July specifications are reduced. But in contrast with most finished steel lines, a fairly strong demand persists for sheets and tin plate.

Heavier railroad purchasing is anticipated as an early fall development. Some of the middle western shops that operated 10 days in July are working through this month, though others are on vacation.

Japan Cotton Exports

NEW YORK, Aug. 21—The New York Cotton Exchange service estimated that Japan in July exported 167,000,000 yards of cotton cloth, compared with 179,000,000 in June and 195,000,000 in July, 1932. "Tariffs recently imposed by India and China," says the service, "have cut sharply into imports of Japanese cotton cloth into those countries."

Conference Board Analyzes Average Weekly Earnings

Extensive Wage Readjustments Under a Minimum Standard Necessary

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 21—The necessity of extensive wage readjustments under recently established minimum wage standards is indicated in an analysis of average weekly earnings and average hours of unskilled male labor in 1926 and in May and June, 1933, just issued by the National Industrial Conference Board.

While the average weekly earnings of unskilled workers increased generally during June, 1933, as compared with May, they were still considerably below the 1926 level.

The average amount a week received by unskilled labor in 21 major manufacturing industries was $15.83 in June, 1933, as compared with $14.42 in May. The corresponding figure for the year 1926 was $23.22.

These data in regard to average earnings have a direct bearing on questions arising out of the minimum wage regulations established under the various codes of fair competition, say the conference board. "It is evident that in industries in which average earnings are below or not much above $14 a week it will be necessary to increase the wages of a large proportion of the unskilled workers in order to enable them to earn $14 in a 35-hour week, which is the minimum standard set by the President's reëmployment agreement," the analysis continues. "Furthermore, in industries in which the average weekly earnings are relatively high, the data indicate that the average hours actually worked a week exceed in most instances the proposed 35-hour week.

"The application of the 35-hour limitation would require a fairly general increase in hourly rates to produce a weekly income of $14; and even a 40-hour limitation would involve an upward adjustment of wages in several industries, including the northern cotton industry."

In May, 1933, the average hours a week were less than 35 in only five of the 21 manufacturing industries included in the conference board's tabulation; in the following month the average was above that level in every industry. Although average weekly earnings of unskilled workers are uniformly below the 1926 level, the average number of hours a week in June, 1933, nearly reached the 1926 average in several cases and actually exceeded that average in four industries, namely, the northern cotton, hosiery and knit goods, meat packing, and wool industries.

The conference board's analysis indicates that if the earnings of workers now receiving less than $14 a week are increased to that level, and if the weekly earnings of other workers are maintained at their present level, the general introduction of the 35-hour week will result in a very considerable increase in average hourly earnings and in the labor costs of manufacturing concerns.

Insurance Policy Withdrawals Drop And Loans Decline

CHICAGO, Aug. 21—Encouraging evidence of recovery in the general economic situation of the country is appearing in various forms, M. A. Linton, president of the Provident Mutual Life Insurance Company, told leading agents of the company in the opening session of their annual convention in Chicago.

Market values of securities owned by the company have shown an encouraging increase in recent months, Mr. Linton stated. "Whereas market values a year ago represented a depreciation of 15.3 per cent of the book values, present market values represent a depreciation of only 6.8 per cent. If securities were valued at actual market prices instead of the commissioners values, the company would still have more than $11,000,000 of surplus over and above all liabilities.

"A very gratifying trend is noticeable also in the sharp decrease in applications for policy loans and cash surrenders which were less in July than any month since September, 1930. For the first seven months of the year, they showed a decrease of 32 per cent from the 1932 figure.

"Sale of annuities has increased tremendously in the first seven months of the year, single premium annuities having increased 160 per cent over the corresponding 1932 figures."

Officials of the company have no concern about the ultimate value of foreclosed real estate, Mr. Linton stated. He pointed out that only 3.5 per cent of all the company's investments were in foreclosed real estate. During the panic of 1899, the figure rose to 5.2 per cent, but because of the conservative selection of loans, real estate acquired in that period actually worked out at a profit, he said.

Great Northern Converts Manitoba System Bonds

NEW YORK, Aug. 21—The Great Northern Railway is calling for surrender of certificates representing St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railway consolidated mortgage 4 per cent bonds, due July 1, 1933, deposited under the extension plan.

Upon surrender holders will receive bonds of the extended maturity together with a cash payment of $38.10 in respect of each $1000 principal amount of certificates. Manitoba System is a Great Northern subsidiary.

Bulk Gasoline Market

CHICAGO, Aug. 21—With most refiners withdrawing offerings and buyers apparently not disposed to pay higher prices for gasoline until uncertainty regarding the code has been entirely cleared up, the bulk gasoline market is at a standstill. Reports from the southwest indicate East Texas Refining Company is about the only refiner offering gasoline, and its price on low octane material (below 50) is 4 cents a gallon, or almost 1 cent above the market Thursday, which was quoted at 3½ to 3¾ cents.

News of Art, Music and the Theater

London Art Exhibitions

By FRANK RUTTER

London

LONDON'S summer exhibitions of 1933 will be remembered for the exceptional importance of the one-man shows. These are always a feature of the London art season, because more and more artists are persuaded that their works are seen to better advantage when shown together than when exposed to the chances of hanging and unsympathetic neighbors in general mixed exhibitions.

But the one-man shows this year have been especially important because they have included so many retrospective displays by artists of eminence whose work is rarely seen nowadays. To begin with, there was the show by England's great master of romantic painting and dramatic design, Mr. James Pryde, who, after building up a great reputation by more than 40 years' work, had his first one-man show in 1933. Then there was his friend and brother-in-law, Mr. William Nicholson, who with Pryde revolutionized British poster art in the 'nineties by the now classic designs they produced under their trading name of "The Beggarstaff Brothers." Nicholson has had small one-man shows in previous years, but nothing so important and widely representative as the Nicholson exhibitions in Nottingham and London this year. Then there was the show of Mr. Augustus John's early etchings, which made some of the younger people realize for the first time that John was the greatest portrait and figure etcher since Rembrandt; and still earlier, of course, there was the great Orpen exhibition at the Royal Academy.

Now, rather late in the season but still very welcome, the list is completed by the opening of a Sickert exhibition at the Beaux Arts Gallery. This also is a retrospective show, and contains many fine examples of earlier paintings. Like Degas, whom he admires and has learned from so much, Sickert has found subjects for many of his best paintings in variety theaters. A famous one here is "The New Bedford," painted some 20 years ago, a noble, upright design showing a section of the stalls and then, above a curtained entrance, a great canopied box with its bowed front and supporting caryatids, a piece of rather florid architecture which Sickert has carried out in a broad, impressionist manner, enlivened by brilliant touches of flashing, jewel-like colored high lights.

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One of the many differences between Sickert and Degas is that whereas the French master sought his subjects on the stage, the English painter has tended more and more to find his theater subjects among the audience. It was not always thus. In his very early days Sickert too looked at the performers, as we may see at the Beaux Arts in his "Miss Katie Lawrence at the Hungerford Palace of Varieties." But this picture was painted in 1888. Since then Sickert has turned his alert but ever sympathetic eye more on the audience than on the stage. Having referred to the friendship between Sickert and the French master, I ought to mention that this exhibition includes a "Portrait of Degas"—a memory portrait, for though it was painted only about five years ago it shows Degas as Sickert first knew him in 1885 at Dieppe.

It had been hoped that there would be an Augustus John one-man show this summer—especially as he exhibited nothing at the Academy—but this has not proved practicable, as the artist has been able to complete few new paintings this year. However, one of the most important of his portraits, "The Marchesa Casati," is now being shown at the Redfern Gallery. Here also there is an attractive collection of modern English oils and water colors, including examples, among others, of John and Paul Nash, Matthew Smith, Gilbert Spencer, R. O. Dunlop, Ethel Walker, Lucien Pissarro and Basil Jonzen. The last-named is only about 20, and is a most promising young painter; he is at his best in his strongly designed landscapes, which he paints with a passion and in a high key of color which reveal the influence of Van Gogh. But Jonzen—who though English-born is of Scandinavian extraction—is no mere imitator; his paintings have something in common with those of Van Gogh in their fire and high color, but despite the painter's extreme youth they are already markedly personal in their design and handling. It is not so much that Jonzen imitates Van Gogh, but that he feels about nature much as Van Gogh did, and so expresses himself in a somewhat similar way.

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Toward the close of the summer season it is usual for a number of exhibitions of early English water colors to open in Bond Street and thereabouts. This year there seem to be more than ever. There is a very good one at the Fine Art Society (148 New Bond Street), which includes some exceptionally interesting Rowlandsons, landscapes as well as the better-known humorous subjects; there is the annual exhibition at Walker's Galleries (118 New Bond Street), rich in examples of the Cotmans, De Wint, Muller, Prout, Varley and other masters; another at the Palser Gallery in King Street, and a small but very choice collection, including 17 Turners, at the Cotswold Gallery (59 Frith Street, Soho Square). A new and welcome feature of the last two is that they include a few works by living artists who can bear comparison with the masters of the past. At Palser's, for example, there are "Low Tide," "Barges, Whitstable" and "Fishing Boats, Malden" by P. Wilson Steer, whose best water colors are surely as good as anything that has been done in the past. Here also can be seen the refined, delicate art of D. S. MacColl, and representative examples of Brangwyn, D. Y. Cameron, Charles Cheston, C. R. W. Nevinson and W. P. Robins.

One of the exceedingly rare water colors, "Sunset on the Cotswolds," by F. L. Griggs, R. A., the distinguished etcher, as well as two Camerons, are among the contemporary works at the Cotswold Gallery; but here the feature is the collection of Turner drawings, from the precisely drawn, delicately colored "Dent-de-Lion, near Margate," done when Turner was a boy of 17, down to the note of "Schloss Eltz, with the ruins of the Baldeneltz," done when the master was closely approaching 70. This last is only a leaf from a sketch-book, the merest jotting of architectural and nature forms with a few sure touches of color. But slight as the sketch is, it suffices to demonstrate not only Turner's ability as draftsman and colorist, but also the clearness of his eye and the steadiness of his hand.

At the Fine Art Society there may also be seen a collection of paintings by Emma Ciardi, one of the most delightful and accomplished of contemporary Italian painters. Living at Venice, Miss Ciardi succeeds in giving a new personal note to her pictures of this much-painted city. She is definitely romantic in her style, sometimes importing the classic figures of Italian comedy, Pierrot, Harlequin and Columbine, to give grace and vivacity to her Venetian idyls. But she also paints the life of the canals and picturesque, little-known aspects of the city's architecture: and whatever she selects she paints with distinction, carrying out her themes in pearly cool green-blue tints of lovely quality always decorative in design.

Turkish Paste

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

New York

WHAT would be thought of a shopkeeper who filled his show window with delectable items and then stood in front of it, obstructing the view of every person who sought to look in? Ridiculous, you would say. Yet many of the people who serve us with plays and films do this very thing. Assuming, apparently, that we have neither the wit nor the intelligence to take in the spectacle at its full value, some directors of plays and films impose limitations of their personal interpretation upon the bits of life which they have assembled to illustrate the stories they have to tell.

If a dramatic point is to be made, such directors see that it is bluntly obvious in its presentation. A joke? They risk robbing it of all flavor by elaboration. If a charming woman is to be placed in the foreground, they try to insure her sweetness by incrusting her with the sugars of applied symbols of winsomeness. Instead of reflections of life, seen as through a transparency of an artist's temperament, we are offered various substitutes, including candy. Specifically, this sticky sort of showmanship has a good deal in common with Turkish paste.

This is written in no disrespect for the ambrosial confection that we link in thought with Constantinople. But the complete devotee of Turkish paste at its best would scarcely offer it for every course at dinner, as was done in a recent picture starring Miss Marlene Dietrich. So anxious were those concerned in the presentation lest the lyrical theme inspired by a prose poem in the Bible could not speak definitely for itself, that they thrust its implications before the spectators in the form of a statue of Miss Dietrich; thrust them with a persistence that did not hesitate even at banishing the actress from view a good deal of the time. And the reason for the existence of the film was that she should be seen almost continuously. Instead of the thousand expressive nuances that her plastic presence could have supplied, the observer was fobbed off with repeated and extended presentation of the single frozen mood provided by the statue.

It did not strike one as a remarkable statue, which it needed to be to endure such emphasis. The effect was something less than first rate, even as Turkish paste.

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Under special circumstances one may experience a pleasurable sensation when one's face is slapped. Thus we are delighted by Tchekhov when, at the end of his story called "Misery," the sledge driver Iona, after trying all day to interest people in his private grief, puts his mare in her stall and provides her with oats and hay. "The little mare munches, listens, and breathes on her master's hands. Iona is carried away and tells her all about it." That story should be read by the gentleman who provided the running comment for the film "Savage Gold." We are shown the domestic life of people living in the jungle at the headwaters of the Amazon, with the men spinning wild cotton and the women drawing water and hewing wood. The commentator paints the lily with the remark that men have all the light tasks and women all the heavy duties, and we wish to shout, "Yes, yes, go on, we're a page ahead of you." Then, would you believe it, he adds: "Get it?"

A first-rate newsreel record of the last 15 years in the United States, entitled "This is America," has been assembled by R. C. A. Exceptional was the laboratory work that resulted in the even quality of this film, rivaling that of a feature picture. There are none of those variable densities in the blacks and half-tones that usually mar compilations of camera work done over long periods and under greatly varying atmospheric conditions. It is a silent picture, so vivid in its reality that the incidents are their own overwhelming emphasis. It was imperative, because of the nature of the material, that the comment should be kept simple and unrhetorical in wording and that it should be spoken quietly, impersonally, as information and as a reminder. Instead, a speaker was employed who carried over to the screen the superheated style of a radio announcer describing the unseen events of a football game. The spectator languishes in his chair, his every desire to have thoughts and feelings about what he is seeing smothered by that torrent of pumped-up emotion from the loud-speakers. He yearns for an Emily Post to write into the National Recovery Act codes for the amusement world a paragraph on public good manners.

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In Bermuda there is a grotto that transports the visitor to a realm of fairy tales. From the stone ceiling, as from the roof of a Druid chapel, is suspended a limestone chandelier that has been a million years in the making, the stalactites a residue of alabaster reaching down to uprearing stalagmites. Many of them have met and formed in mimicry miniature temples, icebergs, snow men and tree trunks of stone. Only the dripping of water into the subterranean green inlet from the sea disturbs the silence when the tourists are not speaking. Only when they ask questions does the guide talk, after offering the briefest possible introduction to each of the vistas.

That guide could give a lesson in the fundamentals of showmanship to the director of a musical piece that was seen in New York not so long ago. He began by presenting the girls' chorus all through the first act in yellow frocks that were overdecorated with knots of ribbons of inharmonious colors. Since not every girl can wear yellow, and these dresses were made like uniforms, the effect was not a happy one. But the heavy hand did not pause until it had sprinkled the sweet things with saccharine.

Those girls had been told to smirk here, arch their eyebrows there, now pout, now be coy, then timorous and again "cute." One groaned inwardly, as one shudders at the spectacle some persons make when they poke flowers about in a vase under the impression that they are arranging the blossoms, when it is necessary only that each of them shall be allowed to settle into its own place in its own way. The director needed simply to give those girls individual presentation in the way of gowning that would have brought out the best points of each of them, to prescribe the design of their stage maneuverings, and then to leave them to find freshness of expression according to the varying color of their own natures. This was done in an earlier presentation of the same piece and the result set audiences off into cheers. That presentation was in charge of an artist who knew that the interpreter must not intrude between the spectators and the play. The director must humble himself, stand out of the light.

One can only conclude that there is a large oversupply of Turkish paste makers. Their numbers are so enormous that they have overflowed from the confectionery kitchens into many other trades and professions. It would seem well if only the best of them be kept at their candy kettles, and that the others be released to do other work in ways more suitable to the things that essentially have nothing to do with supplying sweets. In particular, persons who have no notion of the dignity of the individual, of the unique grace of human impulses when they are not bent but guided, should not be allowed to direct films or plays. Elsewhere lie the talents of such persons. If they must be confectioners, let them perfect themselves in its branches. For their first course they might set sail at once for the Golden Horn.

E. C. S.

Sert's 'Conquest' Murals

By E. C. SHERBURNE

New York

ON PUBLIC view at Rockefeller Center are four murals, 23 feet by 17 feet in size, painted by the Spanish artist, Señor José Maria Sert, to exemplify the general theme of "Man's Mastery of the Material Universe." They may be seen from the floor of the north corridor and from the mezzanine. The general color scheme is warm, glistening, cream in the high lights and deep lavender in the darks. As compositions, apart from the deeply

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"The Suppression of War Through the Combined Faculties of Man Applied to the Quest of Human Happiness." One of the Four Murals by Señor José Maria Sert Recently Installed in the RCA Building of Rockefeller Center, New York City.

human implications of their subjects, these new murals are sure to become one of the most largely studied art groups in the city. Thousands of people pass them every day, many pausing to look at them.

As one gazes, there comes from the ensemble an effect not unlike that received while hearing a symphony, only instead of being listened to in sequence, this visual music is presented in four simultaneous movements. So exciting is the use of dynamic straight lines in the compositional triangles, and so calmingly to these are opposed large and small curves provided by human forms disposed within these triangles, that the cumulative effect upon the observer is enormous. Properly, the literary connotations are subordinated to the emotional impact of design.

Approaching from the plaza on the Fifth Avenue side, one comes first to the mural that represents "the abolition of the painful labor of former ages by the creative intelligence of the machine." This composition in the mass is pyramidal, the peak formed by the smokestack of a speeding locomotive being carried down in sharp perspective in the lines of the train to the front line of the mass of toiling men that form the base, straining with four draft horses to drag a great cart that carries half of an enormous gear wheel.

Sert has avoided the obviousness of forms of rejoicing women who are hurrying down a flight of steps at the bottom to greet their men, released from the trenches at the left. Sert has omitted the left side of the outer triangle, beyond mere indications of its direction, top and bottom. Back of the tanks is to be seen an army with banners moving triumphantly up the hill toward a city of the peaceful future, indicated in the visionary forms of cloud-enshrouded skyscrapers.

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In his use of symbols, Sert proves himself a dramatist classic in his restraint. His indications of the emergence of man from mental darkness and brutalising labor gain force from his avoidance of over-emphasis. Serenity and confidence is in the faces of the women, but no trace of the frenzied joy that would have been put in by a painter who sought to express the whole of his intimations, leaving nothing for the observer to do in assisting to complete the picture with response. The expressions on the faces of the returning soldiers are barely hinted at. Sufficient to denote their gladness are the lines of arms reaching toward the women. In the face of the boy who is held aloft, the climax of the mural's chords of exultation, there is a light that may be that of recognition of the father returning from the darkness below. That boy is never to be cannon fodder, nor the other children who find precarious footing on one of the guns, the better to see the homecoming.

Nor is there any extravagant emotion in the slavery panel. It is as if these enchained men had known that release would come sometime. In the "conquest of pestilence" panel there is a grand opposition of emotion between the various notes of self-interest above and the concert of brotherly compassion below. Sert makes continual use of strong Negroid and peasant types, as if to indicate the elemental force that is behind man's need to love and his urge to evolve.

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Within a great triangle that lies on its side, a whirling design that resembles a swan is the basis of the second panel, "representing the conquest of pestilences." The ellipse of the lower part of the composition is composed of a chain of the forms of the succored and their attendant good Samaritans. Uprearing from this on a sharp angle is an overthrown column upon which are massed types indicating by their expressions that they represent fear, superstition, incredulity, disdain, wonder, curiosity.

Whirling forms upon two planes provide the action notes in the third mural, "representing the abolition of ancient slavery by human will." Here again the total mass approaches that of a pyramid. The lower level of movement is provided by black men in groups of four pushing at the revolving spokes of a primitive mill. One of the slaves, fallen from exhaustion, is being whipped by an overseer. But release is at hand on the plane above, with the liberators cutting with huge pincers the chains that bind the slaves to pillars and stone piers, even pulling their shackles apart with strong hands. The upper level of movement is in two groups, a pyramid of enchained men and their rescuers on the left, all arranged garland-wise by an interlocking disposition of their bodies; and a semi-circular group, bound to a stake at the right, straining toward their rescuers. Back of these forms in movement are two static pyramidal forms, a fort with mounted guns and a large cumulus cloud.

A triangle within a triangle provides the structure for the fourth panel, representing "the suppression of war through the combined faculties of man applied to the quest for human happiness." The inner triangle is formed by the barrels of two great guns uprearing from two tanks that occupy the center of the design. Near their mouths the cannon are joined by a platform, enabling a heroic female figure to bestride the guns like a colossus. The figure is holding aloft a vigorous boy of perhaps 2 who is doing a veritable dance of ecstasy in the air. The top of the child's head forms the apex of the outer triangle. From this point the line runs diagonally down toward the lower right corner of the picture, curving before it gets there into a cascade of his basic form by obscuring the left side of the overhead track, breaking the line and restoring it by means of the segment formed by the gear. The whole interruption takes the shape of a torrential mass such as often recurs in Sert's compositions, broad at the back and tapering to a wedge-point at the toilers' front. This mass in its totality is a triangle inclosing wave on wave of inner progressions, first in the form of the large rhythms provided by the cart wheel, the gear and the curving necks of the horses, continuing through the smaller accents supplied by the bending heads of the toilers, and resolving into the puffs of smoke and steam that frame the train.

Powerful is the sense of forward thrust provided by the scheme, emphasized as it is by the oppositions of line and contrast of tone with the lighter form of the hurtling train. The eyes of the horses and of some of the men are all but closed with weariness as they extend every sinew to the accomplishment of their task. Obediently the horses strain to fulfill the command of men, and on the faces of the toilers, one fancies, is a vision of a new day, symbolized by the gear they are transporting, when human beings shall not be beasts of burden.

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Or, in "Baby Face," Miss Barbara Stanwyck is utterly impervious to any consideration but her own welfare for an hour or so. She has one aim in life and that is to amass a fortune in the only way open to her, and she maims or destroys men's lives by that way. When at last she believes she really loves a man (who as played by Mr. George Brent seems an unlikely candidate for the tender office of remolding a woman's nature through love) she holds out the jewels and bonds he has given her, when he needs them to save his bank, and then with motion picture suddenness returns to help him. But the episode cannot be so jerked into character. A girl as brittle as the one represented by Miss Stanwyck, whose early circumstances and entire life have encased her in a mental ossification, couldn't so instantaneously have melted into an entirely different being.

Apart from their improbability, these abrupt transitions are distasteful. Cads and crooks, wastrels and wantons have their way through every reel but one, and in the last are pitched into conformity with decency for the sake of a sweetening final impression, completely belying the foregoing reels of circuitous plot winding.

Better the case of Mr. George E. Stone, who, in "The Big Brain," is an ardent crooked dealer from beginning to end. The picture leaves him where it finds him—mentally, though not in material circumstances. He begins his plotting for financial success in a barber shop, where he is a sweeping-up nonentity. He ends in Dartmoor Prison, having attained distinction in his own unsavory line—still plotting crooked deals. He hasn't learned his lesson just for a final close-up, but the story, however obnoxious, rings true to the character. You know he has to learn the lesson sometime, but the reformation will come in slow motion.

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Then there are the ubiquitous repulsive drinking scenes. They seldom seem real in the first place, but they sufficiently approach actuality to be revolting. If such scenes must be introduced as part of a human problem, they should be cut down to a hint of inebriation, if that is essential to the story, not extended to a long-drawn-out carousal.

We believe that any problem that faces humans has a place in motion picture portraiture, if it is considered seriously and with thought toward its solution and presented with taste. We do not ask every girl to be a Pollyanna nor every boy a Rollo. The world is not so composed at present, so why make believe that it is in pictures? But characterization and motivation should ring clear and true; artifice and exaggeration should be abolished. Are gansters as wild and ruthless as they are depicted? Are their lives as exciting as they are reported? Surely they must have some dull moments, even some periods of remorse and shame. The gangsters of filmdom are all brass. It would be interesting to perceive a glimpse of human flesh underneath their armor. This was done in "The Little Giant," in which Mr. Edward G. Robinson was a lovable ganster who had some legitimate ideas of progress and made good on them.

"Good Morals and Gentle Manners" was an age-yellowed book in our grandmother's library. We should like to send it out to Hollywood along with the more modern Emily Post "Etiquette." For the manners of high-society in motion pictures should be revised along with their ethics.

Rockport Art Association

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Rockport, Mass.

THE second exhibition of the season, which opened Aug. 9 in the Old Tavern galleries of the Rockport Art Association, is one of the best shows seen on Cape Ann for several years. The general average of work is unusually high, and the excellent policy of non-crowding gives opportunity to enjoy each canvas separately.

There are few blatantly radical experiments in the exhibition, but neither does an atmosphere of smug academicism prevail. Perhaps the most unorthodox composition is Mr. Sidney Rayne's "A Harbor," with its weird color shapes of houses, and slate-blue water suggestion. The canvas is, nevertheless, successful in giving a strong impression of night, despite its bright colors, and one derives from the bizarre forms a general conviction that the subject matter was found in Rockport Harbor itself with the town for background. The lively suggestion inherent in the composition holds one's attention far more readily than the stark and unimaginative shop-front, "The Blue Barber Shop," by Mr. John M. Buckley, or the badly planned "South Street," by Mr. Wade Jolly.

Many well-known exhibitors are showing canvases that may rank with their best. Mr. Anthony Thieme, in addition to ambitious harbor themes, contributes a delicate yet strongly brushed little study of landscape in "Gray Day," in which he follows the Barbizon school of painters and their Dutch counterpart, rather than the modern theorists. The result is a well-conceived, restfully executed painting.

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"Power," by Mr. Parker Perkins, is a strong marine, handled with imaginative force. A powerful churn of grayish waves lashes about a foreground of reddish and purplish rocks, the entire color conception being held to the grayish storm warning of a northeaster. "Ipswich Bay," by Mr. Albert B. Thayer, quiet and opalescent, with a schooner in the offing and a hint of foreground rocks, offers interesting contrast. Somewhat similar subject matter is tackled also by Mr. Charles P. Gruppé.

Sea moods, whether of harbor or open water, are responsible for a whole group of interesting canvases. "Fog," by Mr. Antonio Cirino, offers a study of two little men against a middle ground of three big schooner hulls, while beyond loom fog-dimmed wharf buildings. Quite opposite in conception is "The Ledgy Shore," by Mr. Galen J. Perrett, with its brisk blue and white wave, and the interesting, intense blue of shadowed water against purplish-brown rocks of the foreground.

Smaller, but sensitive in pigmentation, is "Sunset," by Mr. Charles Curtis Allen; while "Dirty Weather," by Mr. Samuel F. Hershey, attempts to confine to canvas the immense force of big, dirty green waves breaking in yellowish foam. The effort to gain scale through the introduction of two small wind-blown figures on the rocky foreground is not entirely successful.

A typical Rockport street appears in "Cleaves Street," by Mr. Lester Stevens; while Miss Blanche E. Colman tackles the subject of a deserted quarry piled with neglected paving blocks and gray work shacks, and enlivened by the rust red of iron stone carriers still heaped with blocks.

Mr. Yarnall Abbott, who has passed through so many different phases, forecasts yet another in his still-life composition executed in high-keyed color tones rather than in the low but terse colors that still cling to his larger canvas, "Cape Ann Shore."

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Among canvases not devoted to the local scene one may find other high lights. "Continental Hotel," by Mr. Reynolds Beal, is, perhaps, the most compelling canvas in the exhibition. Scintillating with color application in short, brilliant strokes, it develops for background a long panorama of hotel arches in which groups of figures lounge, and holds these against the play of foreground water where dories are drawn up along the long line of shore.

Mr. A. T. Hibbard in "Upper Timberland" gives the great sweep of purpling mountains against the middle-ground of dark green conifers, and a powerful sloping foreground of blue-shadowed snow. A team of horses and snow-laden logs yield accents of human activity.

"In Old Quebec," by Mr. Hal Ross Perrigard, a much more intimate composition with clustering, steep-roofed houses and a central fountain, offers another interesting foreign touch, as does "Casa Mallorquina," by Miss M. Turner Copperman.

D. G.

Angna Enters and Greek Miming

By WINTHROP P. TRYON

New York

STAGE performers who go in for miming, as Miss Angna Enters does, and who at the same time take up Greek ideas, as again Miss Enters does, must determine how partially or how completely Greek they shall be. For in any species of Greek study, there presents itself, to begin with, an elementary line of work; and after that, an advanced line. As to merit and interest, the first has always been regarded excellent to follow; and whether it should not be thought just as worthy and profitable as the second, puzzled even the Greeks themselves, and set their academicians disputing.

The matter turns on the difference between primitive and developed civilization; and in the case of miming, Greek-fashion — representing, that is to say, legendary personages and picturing their actions by means of the dance—it resolves itself, broadly, into the relative value of comedy and tragedy. In comedy, we are at the beginnings, so they tell us, of Greek theatrical art, whereas in tragedy, we are at the culmination. This is not denying that a comic poet at Athens might stand on an equal footing with a tragic one. But speaking generally, fun, wit and satire, which Miss Enters practices, preceded in Greek miming the serious notions of dread, pity and irony, which she rather leaves out of account.

* * *

Strange about this Greek business, it passes for correct at the time of initiation, and looks false and misconceived later. The seventeenth century entertained one kind of Greek fancy and the eighteenth another, each with evident sincerity; but pseudo-Greek we deem them now. Come right down, though, to recent experience, and hold right to the doings of mimes and dancers. There was Miss Isadora Duncan, whose work seemed, upon original showing, an unassailably true recovery of the modes and manners depicted on ancient Greek vases. Her barefoot running about did, truly enough, signify a departure from the silk-slippered pirouetting of a former period; but Greek! what gathering of Athenians but would have become impatient with such a tame challenge to their imaginations, before the lapse of half an hour? As for ourselves today, we should probably find it mere American, first decade of the twentieth century; a sort of etherealized, impressionistic rose-pageantry.

At last, let us be bold to persuade ourselves, we get in the miming of Miss Enters a hint of the real Greek. Subject to change of view, let us set down her studies of Athena, Artemis and Niobe and other figures of classic story as showing a veritable Hellenic touch. What! Athena given to raillery, Artemis to joking and Niobe to laughter? Yes; because Miss Enters elects to be elementary in her Greek investigations; she decides in favor of comedy, and she sticks to her choice. If she sees an amusing side to wisdom, benignity and patience, if she is moved to sarcastic comment (indicated by pose, gesture and facial expression) on the judgment of goddesses and on the deeds of terrestrial heroines, suppose we permit her to have her way.

What objectives dancers set toward, depends largely, no doubt, and perhaps wholly, on the special mastery of rhythm that they happen to possess, and on the theories of rhythm that they have thought out and applied. For dancing, we may be sure, is nothing more or less than measured motion. They are inclined of late to ignore spectacle, though they scarcely need give us such a colorless stage as they sometimes do. At any rate, they are behaving in extreme and unwarrantable fashion when they throw out scenic adjuncts altogether, save for a draped backdrop and a few boxes. They have been managing also to dispense with music of formal design and thoroughgoing workmanship, resorting to thin extemporizations for piano, wind instruments and drums. This is possibly because composers have been hying too much in pursuit of sound, and have lost the trail of rhythm. They, like choreographers, find themselves left out of dancers' calculations, as being a bother instead of a help.

* * *

But the situation in these respects will, we may reasonably hope, improve. Meantime, primitive Greek fancy, as cultivated by Miss Enters, is admirable truly; and sufficient, moreover, for her purposes. Well for performers attempting a more developed Greek style than hers if they make as becoming an appearance wearing the tragic mask as she has made when putting on the comic. Give what classification, however, we like to her portrayals, we shall not be of two minds regarding their effect and their success. She stands and moves, in any event, a dignified Athena, a graceful Artemis and a womanlike Niobe. She is observant of beauty and expressiveness in the actions of people wherever she meets them, we may believe; and she reproduces that beauty and expressiveness on the stage and on the platform, with something original, eloquent, enlightening and entertaining added that nobody can hesitate to approve, and at curtainfall to applaud.

Movietones

Good Morals and Gentle Manners

By MARGARET LLOYD

HOLLYWOOD is learning. No longer (in the better pictures) are sequences wasted to spell out an idea already grasped by the audience. Often, the whole is intimated and the smaller part said. In "The Stranger's Return," a recent excellent picture in which King Vidor's expert direction brings Mr. Phil Stong's second novel to screen life, the venerable Grandpa, the chief character (Mr Lionel Barrymore), is shown for the last time sitting on a step of his farmhouse, posed in profile against a vista of undulant wheat fields and luxuriant trees. We know the end is about to come but we do not attend the obsequies. Similar instances abound in the more intelligent productions. Even in lesser pictures the photography is often matchless.

But Hollywood should look to its ethics. A disreputable character remains disreputable up to the last reel, when by a sudden switch which knocks the motivation off its feet, he is transformed as a perorational bow to public morals. Take the case of "Arizona to Broadway," an unimportant little picture. Mr. James Dunn is a member of a gang of confidence men. A helpless young girl (Miss Joan Bennett) thinking from one of his own tricks that he is a detective, tells him the story of her brother's financial distress. Thereupon, Mr. Dunn (Smiley Somebody) seeks to capitalize on the girl's unhappiness, furthering her confidence by winning her affection with the intention of working against the gangsters who have despoiled her brother and seizing the money for his own gang. That is his aim up to the final sequences—when he suddenly goes soft, decides he really loves the girl, and becomes comparatively honest in his dealing with her. One wonders how the girl can accept such a shameless crook.

* * *

Upon these three players and characters falls the brunt of the evening's entertainment. Waller and Lydia are played with dignity by Mr. Bruce Belfrage and Miss Sophie Stewart, but they remain lay figures until the end. The evident enjoyment that the Malvern audience derived from "The Love Chase" was a tribute to individual actors, rather than a sign that the author had done his work well. Yet this performance indicates that early nineteenth century English drama may easily be underestimated by those whose knowledge of it is derived merely from printed texts. Published plays that are ridiculous, and poverty stricken in imagination, may be intolerably dull to watch upon the stage; on the other hand, they may furnish an actor of genius with the very instrument best suited to his hand. That is what "The Bells" did for Irving; it is what "The Love Chase" has done on a smaller scale, and in less sensational fashion, for the players mentioned above. Altogether, this revival emphasizes the thought, which has been forgotten, to its own great loss, by a generation whose drama is unduly influenced by Mr. Shaw, that a play may be intellectually puerile, and at the same time, if superlatively well presented, furnish one of the grandest experiences of the theater.

"The Dancing Girl" (1891), Henry Arthur Jones's simple homily upon the primary virtues, is hardly characteristic of the most forward-looking work of the nineties, though it was sufficiently in tune with the popular taste of its day to achieve a run of nine months. Even now it shows an acute sense of the theater, and fully justified in performance Sir Barry's courage in reviving it.

H. H.

Up for Judgment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Malvern, England.

FESTIVAL THEATER — "The Love Chase," by Sheridan Knowles, revived July 27, 1933; "The Dancing Girl" by Henry Arthur Jones, revived July 28, 1933.

In Sir Barry Jackson's festival of English drama at Malvern, two nineteenth-century plays were chosen for revival. No other century but the seventeenth was so honored with a dramatic encore. On the whole, both Jones and Knowles, the authors of the selected plays, stood the test better than might have been expected. "The Dancing Girl," which was commonly anticipated as the worst play in Sir Barry's repertoire, actually furnished the most entertaining evening of the week; and "The Love Chase" (which belongs to the uniterary, if not to the illiterate, school of drama) acted surprisingly well.

The latter piece is written in blank verse of a peculiarly blank description; and in reading, its plot, indeed, defies all attempt at accurate analysis. Furthermore, its first scene, even with Malvern's sympathetic audience, went dismally. Then something happened. To be precise, Mr. Ernest Thesiger came upon the stage, taller and lankier than ever, obviously fitted from his first word and grimace with the sort of part in which he can never go amiss. Sir William Fondlove is old and vain, and casts longing eyes on the Widow Green if only to escape the tyranny of his daughter, Constance. Constance, played by Miss Eileen Beldon with immense energy, in a style suggestive of what Miss Cicely Courtneidge would accomplish if that distinguished player left revue for farcical comedy, is the second great delight of "The Love Chase." The third is Miss Isabel Thornton's buxom Widow Green, auburn "and fat and 40 and over-kind," but, despite her preoccupation with the hopeless task of marrying young Waller, none the less full of beans. With her bright red hair, she is indeed a scarlet runner in the Waller stakes; and the race is amusing, if not exciting.

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Betty Nuthall Takes 6—2 Set From Mrs. Moody

English Players Advance to Doubles Final Over Jacobs-Palfrey Team

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 21—Two days of play, crowded with sensational performances, brought the United States women's lawn tennis championships half-way through the semifinal, with the balance of the tourney scheduled for tomorrow, when the two remaining semifinal matches will be played, and the finals Wednesday.

While Mrs. Frederick S. Moody Jr. was the star performer, it was Betty M. Nuthall of England, former United States champion, who was responsible for the majority of the sensations. First, she came from behind at match point for her opponent, Alice I. Marble, in the final set of their quarterfinal match, to win six straight games for the set and match, on Saturday. Then she captured the initial set of her semifinal match against Mrs. Moody, the first that the former Helen N. Wills had lost in United States play since 1926, and launched a similar threat against the champion, when the latter was three times at match point in the third set. But the perennial title holder was made of sterner stuff than her fellow San Franciscan, and though Miss Nuthall captured the crucial game, Mrs. Moody fought through to victory in the next, as Miss Nuthall fell off in her service with a pair of double faults.

Serves Out of Turn

An usual occurence developed in this match, during the second set. Mrs. Moody was leading at 3—1, and dropped her next service game on a break. Then they changed sides, and to the surprise of the officials, Mrs. Moody again began to serve. Rufus Davis, the umpire, failed to notice this, and before his attention could be directed to the error, the game had gone to Miss Nuthall. Under the rules, the game stood, and the regular series of changes continued.

Another brilliant performance was staged by Mrs. Moody in her Saturday match in the quarterfinals against Mary F. Heeley, when the champion won 11 straight games from the British girl, with the loss of only 18 points, then eased off, and dropped two games, to win 6—0, 6—2, in a total of 22 minutes.

Lastly, to end yesterday's performance, Miss Nuthall combined with Frieda James, the youngest of the invaders, to dethrone the present American doubles champion, Helen H. Jacobs and Sarah H. Palfrey, after the latter had defeated the third British doubles team, Margaret C. Scriven and Mrs. L. R. C. Michell, by practically the same score, the day before. In each case the invaders won the first set, 6—4, and lost the second, also 6—4, but in the quarterfinal after the score had reached seven all, Miss Scriven and her partner lost the next two games and the match, while the reverse happened in the semifinal, after five all.

Finals Wednesday

Due to the refusal of Dorothy E. Round to play on Sunday, the two remaining semifinal matches, in both of which she is a contender, will be played tomorrow afternoon, with the finals Wednesday. Miss Round will encounter Miss Jacobs in the singles, and with Miss Heeley as her partner will oppose Mrs. Moody and Elizabeth M. Ryan in the doubles.

The first set of the Nuthall-Marble match was close all the way. But Miss Marble had a slight edge, and finally ran out the set on a love game off Miss Nuthall's service. The second set, however, was all in favor of the English girl, as she captured the first four games after hard battles, and then Miss Marble eased off and made little effort for the balance of the set. But in the third set, when they returned after the customary rest, Miss Marble started off at speed, and breaking through Miss Nuthall's service twice led at 15—40 for the match point. But she netted the next, and a pair of placements by Miss Nuthall put the latter ahead. This halted the chances of Miss Marble for awhile, and more placements from Miss Nuthall's racquet gradually wore down the lead. In the tenth game, with the score still in her favor at 6—4, Miss Marble once more was at match point, but a double fault lost her the chance, and Miss Nuthall, courageously fighting every rally, ran out the set and match at 6—8, 6—0, 7—5.

United States Women's Lawn Tennis Championships
Singles—Fourth Round

Mrs. Frederick S. Moody Jr., San Francisco, defeated Mary F. Heeley, England, 6—0, 6—2.

Betty M. Nuthall, England, defeated Alice I. Marble, San Francisco, 6—8, 6—0, 7—5.

Semifinal Round

Mrs. Moody defeated Miss Nuthall, 3—6, 6—3, 6—2.

Doubles—Third Round

Helen H. Jacobs and Sarah H. Palfrey defeated Mrs. L. R. C. Mitchell and Margaret C. Scriven, 4—6, 6—4, 9—7.

Miss Nuthall and Frieda James defeated Jane Sharp and Norma Taubele, 6—3, 7—5.

Mrs. Moody and Elizabeth M. Ryan defeated Kathryn Pearson and Eugenie Sampson, 6—1, 6—0.

Dorothy E. Round and Miss Heeley defeated Joan C. Ridley and Mrs. Henry R. Brunie, 6—0, 6—4.

Semifinal Round

Miss Nuthall and Miss James defeated Miss Jacobs and Miss Palfrey, 6—4, 4—6, 7—5.

Live Yankee Wins Cup

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STAMFORD, Conn., Aug. 21—By winning two races and finishing second in the other of a series of three, Live Yankee, owned by Schuyler W. Gillespie and sailed by Walter H. Wheeler Jr., successfully defended the Manhasset Bay Cup for the Stamford Yacht Club, yesterday, with 8 points. The Larchmont Y. C. finished second with 7 points and the Manhasset Y. C. third with 3 points. Wheeler won the cup for Manhasset Bay last year with his Cotton Bloom.

Switzerland Wins at Tennis

MONTE CARLO, Aug. 21 (AP)—Switzerland qualified yesterday to meet Belgium in the third round of the 1934 Davis Cup eliminations by taking two singles matches from Monaco. Fisher defeated Landau 6—3, 6—1, 6—3, and Hilmer beat C. Madecin 6—3, 6—2, 6—1. Landau and Gallepe of Monaco, defeated Aeschlimann and Steiner 6—4, 3—6, 6—3, 6—4, in the doubles Saturday.

Women's German Records

WEIMAR, Ger., Aug. 21 (AP)—Two new German records were established yesterday in the women's track and field championships. Helma Notte ran the 60-meters hurdles in 12.2 seconds and Gerda Mauermeyer won the pentathlon with a total of 347 points, beating Ellen Braumueller's mark of 331.

Shields Victor Over Allison In Five-Set Match

Vines and Gledhill Take Newport Doubles From Lott and Stoefen

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 21 (AP)—Francis X. Shields, who has been flirting with tennis greatness for several seasons, Saturday wound up one of the most sensational preliminary campaigns in many seasons by overcoming weather conditions that all but ruined his usual game and defeating Wilmer L. Allison Jr., Davis Cup singles player, 1—8,11—9,6—1,6—3, in the final match of the Newport Casino tournament.

The New Yorker, fifth in the national rankings, comes down to the national singles championship with a clean record. Since he returned from his unsuccessful European campaign he has won five major grass fixtures, during which he has gained decisive triumphs over H. Ellsworth Vines Jr., the national champion who bowed in straight sets Friday, Frank A. Parker, the 17-year-old Milwaukee star, and Gregory Mangin.

Vines, winner of the past two Newport tourneys, salvaged some of his Casino prestige when he and Keith Gledhill, with whom he shares the national doubles title, managed to outwear George M. Lott Jr., who helped give the United States its only Davis Cup point, and Lester R. Stoefen of Los Angeles, for a 6—2, 8—6, 17—19, 6—3 win in the three-hour doubles final. The summary:

Newport Casino Lawn Tennis Tournament
Singles—Final Round

Francis X. Shields, New York, defeated Wilmer L. Allison Jr., Austin, Texas, 1—8, 11—9, 6—1, 6—3.

Doubles—Final Round

H. Ellsworth Vines Jr. and Keith Gledhill, California, defeated George M. Lott Jr., Chicago, and Lester R. Stoefen, California, 6—2, 8—6, 17—19, 6—3.

Boston Goes Ahead Of Cubs and Cards In Pennant Battle

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	68	43	.613
Pittsburgh	62	52	.544
Boston	63	53	.543
St. Louis	64	54	.542
Chicago	62	53	.539
Philadelphia	48	64	.329
Brooklyn	45	66	.349
Cincinnati	44	72	.379

Results Aug. 19

Boston 5, Pittsburgh 2.
New York 6, Chicago 4.
Brooklyn 5, St. Louis 3.
Philadelphia 12, Cincinnati 3.
Philadelphia 3, Cincinnati 0.

Results Aug. 20

Boston 5, Pittsburgh 4. (11 innings).
Boston 8, Pittsburgh 1.
New York 4, Chicago 1.
St. Louis 6, Brooklyn 2.
St. Louis 5, Brooklyn 0.
Only games scheduled.

With New York, Boston and St. Louis setting the pace, the National League baseball race tightened during the past seven days to the extent that three clubs are virtually tied for second place in the standing. The first-place Giants compiled the best record for the week by winning five straight games without a defeat, two of these victories coming at the expense of the Chicago Cubs in the "crucial" series at the Polo Grounds.

The most improved club at the present moment is the Boston Braves. With a pitching staff as good as any in the National League, with the possible exception of the Giants boxmen, the Tribe is right up there in the pennant fight. This morning the Pirates actually are in second place, but the Braves are so close that they might as well be tied. The Braves won five games during the seven days while losing only one. They won three straight from the Bucs over the week-end.

Incidentally, the Pirates came to Boston with the idea of overtaking the Giants by putting a stop to the Braves. Their plans were spoiled, however, and it has been the Tribe that gained valuable ground.

The Cardinals won five and lost only two, and are keeping pace with the Pirates and Braves for second place. The Chicago Cubs are still very much in the race, although this morning they are at the top of the second division. One half game separates them from the Cardinals.

It is possible for any one of those five clubs to win the flag. Philadelphia, Brooklyn and Cincinnati have fallen by the wayside. Meanwhile, the Giants are slowly, one half game at a time, increasing their lead over their four nearest rivals. The fact that there are five clubs in the race is a tremendous advantage to the Giants, who this morning lead by 7½ games.

Pacific Coast League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Los Angeles	84	58	.592
Hollywood	83	58	.589
Portland	81	59	.579
Sacramento	82	60	.577
Oakland	66	75	.468
San Francisco	59	83	.415
Missions	57	85	.401
Seattle	53	87	.379

Results Aug. 19

Missions 10, Seattle 4.
San Francisco 7, Oakland 6.
Los Angeles 2, Sacramento 0.
Portland 10, Hollywood 4.

Results Aug. 20

Portland 5, Hollywood 2.
Hollywood 9, Portland 8 (6 innings).
Seattle 7, Missions 2.
Seattle 8, Missions 5.
San Francisco 8, Oakland 3.
Oakland 10, San Francisco 1 (7 innings).
Sacramento 8, Los Angeles 7.
Sacramento 14, Los Angeles 9.

Roberts Trophy to Gardiner

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 21 (AP)—Commodore Stanley Gardner of Cleveland, owner and skipper of the auxiliary schooner Jamie, won the Roberts trophy yesterday in the three-day race from Cleveland to Port Stanley, Ont., and return. Baccarat, owned by Russell Alger of Detroit, which won the Port Huron to Mackinac Island race, last month, was second. Another Detroit boat, the schooner Silhouette, owned by Esmond Avery, was third, finishing a few minutes ahead of the only other entry, the Goblin, owned by James Van Dorn of Cleveland. The race started Friday afternoon in a very light wind and ended yesterday in a fresh northeast blow.

Spanish Soccer Victory

PORT OF SPAIN, Trinidad, Aug. 21 (Canadian Press)—Despite threatening skies, an enthusiastic crowd of 5000 fans turned out to see Trinidad defeat Venezuela, 2 to 1, Saturday, in international soccer and win the DeDlima Cup. Russell Lewis and Andre Stollmeyer scored Trinidad's goals, with Aranda counting for the visitors. On Thursday, Venezuela registered a 4-to-1 victory over the Trinidad combined clubs. The South Americans left for British Guiana.

Yankees Slip Back As Senators Gain Valuable Ground

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Washington	77	39	.570
New York	68	46	.596
Cleveland	61	50	.508
Detroit	58	50	.500
Philadelphia	55	59	.482
Chicago	52	63	.452
Boston	49	65	.430
St. Louis	44	76	.367

Results Aug. 19

Cleveland 6, Boston 5.
Washington 5, St. Louis 3.
Chicago 8, New York 7 (12 innings).
Detroit 6, Philadelphia 0.

Results Aug. 20

Cleveland 14, Boston 8.
Cleveland 8, Boston 4.
Washington 2, St. Louis 1.
Washington 4, St. Louis 3.
New York 4, Chicago 3.
New York 11, Chicago 3.
Detroit 5, Philadelphia 4.
Detroit 4, Philadelphia 1.

Apparently there is no one capable of overtaking or stopping those Washington Senators. This morning the "kid" manager, Joe Cronin, has his club no less than 8½ games ahead of the once powerful New York Yankees in the American League standing, and right on the crest of a 13-game winning streak. The Senators have not lost a baseball game since Aug. 7, when the Yankees defeated them in both ends of a doubleheader.

If this fast-traveling Washington club looked like a pennant winner one week ago today, it looks even better than that this morning. Cronin is getting far better pitching than any other club in the circuit can offer. Crowder, Weaver, Whitehill, Stewart and Thomas give the Senators five starting pitchers, with Jack Russell the No. 1 relief man. Heinie Manush is the club's leading batter, the unofficial average this morning giving him a mark of .339.

Looking at times as though they need a complete overhauling, the Yankees slipped further behind in the race during the week when they only won four of seven games. Cleveland and Detroit set a fast pace behind the Senators, each winning six contests while losing only one. The Indians are in third place, but are 10 games in back of the Yanks. Only one game is between the Tigers and Indians.

The Athletics dropped into the second division again during the seven days because they won only two engagements out of eight played. Connie Mack is having trouble with his pitching. Boston had a record similar to that of the A.'s and failed to gain any ground in the race. Chicago won only one game while losing six and the St. Louis Browns took two out of seven.

Shawnee Country Club Swimmers Take Lead

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Aug. 21—Members of the Shawnee Country Club captured 16 points in the first of a series of four week-end meets for Central A. A. U. swimming championships in the pool at a Century of Progress here Saturday. The Illinois Athletic Club won the first of four water-polo games, defeating the Jewish People's Institute squad, 9 to 3. Lake Shore Athletic Club, with girls from the disbanded Illinois Women's Athletic Club team, led in the women's championships with 17 points.

Robert Kerber, former Northwestern University star, swimming for Shawnee, won the 100-meter backstroke in 1m. 12.3s. Shawnee also won the 400-yard freestyle relay in 4m. 30.6s.

Emma Shemaitis of Lake Shore won the 200-meter freestyle race in 2m. 51.3s. Her teammate, Effie Schiller, won the breaststroke at the same distance in 3m. 31.5s. These times, made in a 25-meter pool, established Central A. A. U. records, as it is the first time Central races have been held in meters in such a pool.

American Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Columbus	83	44	.659
Minneapolis	74	60	.552
St. Paul	69	66	.511
Indianapolis	65	64	.504
Toledo	63	69	.481
Louisville	61	69	.473
Milwaukee	58	74	.439
Kansas City	51	82	.383

Results Aug. 19

St. Paul 6, Louisville 2.
Kansas City, 6, Columbus 5.
Minneapolis 6, Indianapolis 5.
Toledo 8, Milwaukee 4 (13 innings).

Results Aug. 20

Minneapolis 5, Indianapolis 4.
Minneapolis 14, Indianapolis 6.
Louisville 7, St. Paul 6.
St. Paul 3, Louisville 2.
Milwaukee 6, Toledo 1.
Milwaukee 6, Toledo 5.
Kansas City at Columbus, postponed.

McDiarmid Beats Parks Star

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Aug. 21 (AP)—John McDiarmid, Fort Worth, Texas, tennis star, defeated Arnold P. Simons, Louisville, Ky., national public parks champion, here yesterday to win the Ohio Valley championship. The scores were 4—6, 6—1, 6—3 and 6—3. McDiarmid tried a net game against Simons in the first set but couldn't handle the Kentuckian's chop stroke. After losing the set the Texan dropped back to the baseline and took command, passing the Louisville star repeatedly.

Veteran Swimmer Triumphs

BALLSTON LAKE, N. Y., Aug. 21 (AP)—Tom W. Peirce Jr., veteran Marathon swimmer of Troy, Saturday won the United States junior A. A. U. swimming championship, finishing the 3½ miles in 1h. 23m. 34s. It was his first major victory in 14 years of distance swimming. Elmer Anderson of Cleveland was second in 1h. 36m. five minutes ahead of Anthony Marcus of Bayville, L. I. Don Ruddy of New York, Ed McGrattie of Brooklyn and Ed Weeks of Bayville, were fourth, fifth, and sixth, respectively.

Torchy Peden Triumphs

MONTREAL, Aug. 21 (AP)—Torchy Peden, big pedal pusher from Victoria, B. C., won the international bicycle race which ended its curtailed career here last night. Peden gained a lead over all other contenders in a 50-kilometer (62½ miles) race around the Montreal baseball stadium last night. In second place was Freddy Ottevare, Detroit, while Frank Elliott of Vancouver was third. Joe Laporte of Montreal, who up until last night had a few seconds lead of the field, dropped out at the end of 32 miles.

West Indies Bowling Hit

BRISTOL, Eng., Aug. 21 (Canadian Press)—Gloucestershire batsmen played havoc with the bowling of the British West Indies touring cricket team in the game which started here Saturday and at the clock of play had amassed 454 runs for six wickets. Walter Hammond, the great international player, was mainly responsible for his team's high score, running up 186 and being unbeaten when stumps were drawn. He was at the wicket 4 hours and 40 minutes.

McArthur Wins Bowls Title

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Aug. 21—In the final event of the sixteenth annual tournament of the American Lawn Bowling Association held over from last Thursday, James McArthur won the singles championship on the green of the Chicago Lawn Bowling Club in Washington Park here, yesterday. McArthur defeated William Moore, 31 to 15. Both are members of the local club.

Western Polo Team Is Victor Over Eastern

Captures a Century of Progress Series Two Games to One

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LAKE FOREST, Ill., Aug. 21—West defeated East, 12 to 6, in the third and deciding game of the polo world's series held in connection with a Century of Progress at Onwentsia Club here. The victory gave the series to the West, 2 games to 1. West won the first game, 15 to 11, a week ago; East won the second last Wednesday 12 to 8.

More than 17,000 spectators were thrilled by a fast game yesterday. They saw the West come from behind in the second chukker with a three-goal rally and then gradually increase its lead with two goals each in the fourth and fifth and three in the eighth, as well as singles in the third and seventh. East scored once in each of the first six chukkers.

Cecil Smith, the nine-goal captain of the West, led his team in the field and in scoring. He counted six goals. Eric C. Pedley, who replaced H. W. Williams, played a brilliant game and scored twice. Pedley was used at No. 1 and Aidan Roark played back, the place vacated by Williams.

East played with the new lineup that was so effective last Wednesday with W. F. C. Guest in the advance position. He played up to form, scoring four goals. E. A. S. Hopping made one and another was awarded on a foul. Thomas Hitchcock Jr., No. 3 for the losers, displayed his usual game of 10-goal caliber, but his scoring efforts simply refused to click. The summary:

West		East
No. 1—E. C. Pedley		W. F. C. Guest
2—E. J. Bosseke Jr.		E. A. S. Hopping
3—Cecil Smith		Thomas Hitchcock Jr.
Back—Aidan Roark		R. R. Guest

Score—West 12, East 6. Goals—Smith 6, Bosseke 3, Pedley 2, Roark for West; Winston Guest 4, Hopping foul, for East. Fouls—Roark 2, Bosseke, Pedley for West; Hitchcock 7, Winston Guest 2, Hopping and Raymond Guest for East. Umpires—Capt. W. J. White and Capt. C. A. Wilkinson. Referee—Louis E. Stoddard. Time—Eight 7½-minute chukkers.

Lambert's Vanitie Is Winner of King's Cup

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 21—Three yachts competed off this port Saturday for the King's Cup and Vanitie, owned by Gerard B. Lambert, won the trophy which was presented to the New York Yacht Club by King George V. Weetamoe, owned by Frederick H. Prince, was second and Shimna, owned by Frank C. Paine, was third. The race was sailed in a dense fog and required the finest kind of seamanship by the skippers.

The course was from Brenton Reef lightship out around Hen and Chickens and Vineyard Haven lightship, a distance of 37 miles. A light variable wind prevailed during most of the race. Vanitie covered the distance in 4h. 32m. 52s. Weetamoe took 4h. 47m. 15s., and Shimna 4h. 51m. 10s. This gave Lambert's boat the victory by 19m. 3s. actual time and 14m. 23s. corrected time. The summary:

Start 12:40—Course 37 Miles

Yacht and Owner	Finish	Corrected Time
Vanitie, G. B. Lambert	5 33 35	4 32 52
Weetamoe, F. H. Prince	6 13 38	4 47 15
Shimna, F. C. Paine	7 03 38	4 51 10

Cricket Scores For British Play Saturday

LONDON, Aug. 21 (Canadian Press)—Closing scores Saturday in first-class county cricket matches started Saturday were:

Middlesex, 188 (Parker, four for 37; Fender, five for 58); Surrey, 89 for four, at The Oval.

Leicestershire, 196; Warwickshire, 111 for two (Croom, 64, not out), at Birmingham.

Northamptonshire, 176 (Timms, 86; Nichols, five for 46); Essex, 179 for five (Crawley, 101, not out), at Southend.

Kent, 332 (Woolley, 86; Ashdown, 59; Valentine, 90; Leyland, four for 58); Yorkshire, 36 for one, at Dover.

Lancashire, 220 (Washbrook, 61; Voce, eight for 58); Nottinghamshire, 53 for two, at Manchester.

Sussex, 411 for six (Cook, 185, not out; Wensley, 102, not out); vs. Worcestershire, at Eastbourne.

Glamorgan, 333 for six (Dyson, 104; H. Davies, 89; Duckfield, 68, not out); vs. Somersetshire, at Cardiff.

Hampshire, 395 for six (Mead, 218, not out; Arnold, 75); vs. Derbyshire, at Ilkeston.

International League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Newark	85	57	.599
Rochester	69	68	.545
Baltimore	74	68	.521
Toronto	73	70	.507
Albany	68	73	.482
Buffalo	69	73	.486
Montreal	66	75	.468
Jersey City	55	87	.387

Results Aug. 19

Newark 5, Montreal 4.
Buffalo 5, Jersey City 1.
Buffalo 8, Jersey City 5.
Albany 6, Toronto 1.
Albany 18, Toronto 2.
Rochester 8, Baltimore 6.

Results Aug. 20

Newark 4, Montreal 3.
Montreal 3, Newark 2.
Jersey City 9, Buffalo 4.
Buffalo 3, Jersey City 2.
Rochester 10, Baltimore 9.
Only games scheduled.

Dartmouth Star to Coach

MIDDLEBURY, Vt., Aug. 21 (AP)—A. M. Brown, director of athletics at Middlebury College, announced Saturday that Forrest P. Branch had been signed as line coach for the 1933 football season. Branch was graduated from Dartmouth College in June. He played in the big green line for three years and previous to that was a member of the Medford (Mass.) high school squad under Benjamin H. (Ben) Bock, now head coach at Middlebury.

Fawson Wins Long Race

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BEVERLY, Mass., Aug. 21—Leslie Fawson of the Fairlawn S. C., Pawtucket, R. I., won the New England A. A. A. U., 28-kilometer race here Saturday in 1h. 32m. 57s. John Kelley of the North Medford Club was second in 1h. 33m. 39s., and Matthew Bardsley of the Fairlawn S. C. was third in 1h. 35m. 58s. The North Medford Club won the team prize, with its representatives finishing second, fourth, eighth and tenth.

Women's Tennis Postponed

FOREST HILLS, N. Y., Aug. 21 (AP)—The remaining semifinal round matches of the women's national tennis championships at the West Side Tennis Club today were postponed until 3:30 p. m. (E. S. T.) tomorrow, as a steady overnight rain, which soaked the courts, gave no signs of abating.

Cotton Defeats Hagen

BRUSSELS, Belg., Aug. 21 (AP)—Henry Cotton, British professional, defeated Walter C. Hagen, 4 and 4, yesterday, in a 36-hole exhibition match.

Kirkwood Gains Big Ambition In Canadian Title

Chicago Trick Golfer Wins First National Honor—Alston Second

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Ont., Aug. 21—J. H. (Joe) Kirkwood, the trick-shot artist from Chicago, finally gained his big ambition, that of winning a national golf championship, here on Saturday when he captured the Canadian open golf title by a margin of eight strokes over Harry Cooper of Chicago, the defending champion, and Lex Robson, of the local Islington Club. Kirkwood played four consistent rounds to turn in his aggregate which is 6 strokes under par for the Royal York course. On Thursday he had a 71, on Friday a 72 and on Saturday his two rounds were 70 and 69, the latter equaling the course record made by Horton Smith two years ago and also equaled by Tom Kerrigan on Friday and George Von Elm on Saturday.

Kirkwood was always in close attendance to the leader. After the first round he was in a three-cornered tie, one stroke behind Cooper, while after the second round he was second to R. M. (Bobby) Alston of Ottawa. He was paired with Alston in the final day's play and soon took the lead. At the end of 54 holes Kirkwood had 213 and a lead of four strokes over Alston, while J. J. (Johnny) Farrell was next in line and Robson, Cooper, Leo H. Deigel and Ralph Guldahl were deadlocked with 219's.

In the afternoon Kirkwood drew further away and with nine holes to play had a lead of seven strokes on his closest rival. The championship was conceded to him then and he managed to add one more stroke to his lead coming home, dropping a 20-foot putt for an eagle on the last hole.

C. Ross Somerville of London, Ont., the United States amateur champion, finished in a tie with George Von Elm for twelfth place and won the amateur medal for the fourth time. The leading scores:

J. H. Kirkwood, Chicago	143	70	69	282
Lex Robson, Islington	147	72	71	290
Harry Cooper, Glen Oaks, Ill.	144	75	71	290
Ralph Guldahl, St. Louis	148	71	72	291
L. H. Diegel, Agua Caliente	144	75	73	292
J.J.Farrell, Mamaroneck, N.Y.	146	72	74	292
Al Houghton, Bethesda, Md.	148	72	72	292
Gene Sarazen, Miami, Fla.	147	73	73	293
R. M. Alston, Rivermead, Ottawa	142	75	77	294
Horton Smith, Chicago	145	77	72	294
Willie Lamb, Uplands	147	74	74	295
*C. Ross, Somerville, Lon.H.C.	149	75	72	296
Geo Von Elm, Detroit	151	76	69	296
Bob Cunningham, Royal York	149	74	74	297
Walter Smithers, Roy. Ottawa	145	77	77	299
Arthur Hulbert, Thornhill	150	75	75	300
Jimmie Johnstone, Rosedale	151	73	76	300
Dick Borthwick, St. Andrews	156	74	70	300
Tom Kerrigan, Mount Vernon, N. Y.	146	79	76	301
Tom Grossart, St. Andrews	148	78	75	301
*F. C. Hobiltzel, Lambton	149	78	74	301
Mortie Dutra, Roy. Oak,Mich.	150	75	77	302
Victor Ghezzi, Rumson, N. J.	151	77	74	302
Andy Kay, Lambton	152	77	73	302
Joe Noble, Galt	149	76	78	303
*Frank Corrigan, Chaudiere, Ottawa	146	81	77	304
Willie Goggin, Salada Beach, Calif.	150	78	76	304
S. H. Green, Kingston	151	78	75	304
Gordon Brydson, Mississauga	153	79	72	304
Robert Burns, Hamstead, Montreal	154	75	76	305
Dave Ferguson, Weston	150	81	74	305
*Jack Littler, Ottawa H. C.	152	81	72	305
*D. D. Carrick, Scarboro	158	71	77	306
Tommy Pilmore, Detroit	153	78	75	306
William Crompton, Muskoka Lakes	156	77	80	307
William MacWilliam, Thistledown	153	80	76	308
Nicol Thompson, Sr., Hamilton	153	77	78	308
E. L. Trumper, Cliffside	155	79	74	308
Dave Nobel, Simcoe	156	77	74	309
Rod Munday, Salada, Calif.	154	77	78	309
H. A. Tryon, Elmira, N. Y.	156	73	80	309
Ben Colitron, San Francisco	150	79	80	309
A. F. MacPherson, Marlborough, Montreal	159	76	75	310
A. H. Murray, Beaconsfield, Montreal	159	76	75	310
Juise Huot, Kent, Quebec	158	78	81	311
Reg Batley, Toronto Ladies	155	81	75	311
Felix Seroshi, Scanton, Penna.	149	76	86	311
Jack Armitage, Dundas Val.	154	77	81	312
*Joe Thompson, R. York	153	78	82	313
Dave Spittal, Toronto	155	79	79	313

*Amateur.

Over the Net

THE motorship Britannic, out of Liverpool, brought a number of Australia's tennis stars—Mr. and Mrs. Jack H. Crawford, Vivian B. McGrath, Adrian K. Quist and Donald P. Turnbull—into the port of Boston Saturday eager to get through customs, reporters and on their way to practice on the grass courts of the Longwood Cricket Club, scene of the United States doubles lawn tennis championships.

Crawford, who has won the Australian, French and British singles titles so far this year, revealed some of the Australian's plans while in the United States. Following the national singles in New York, the tourists will meet a picked team as a Century of Progress feature. Mr. and Mrs. Crawford and McGrath then plan to sail from San Francisco on Sept. 10, while Turnbull and Quist will play in the Pacific coast championships at the California Tennis Club, San Francisco, Sept. 30 to Oct. 8.

In the tournament at Longwood Crawford plans to play in the mixed doubles with left-handed Margaret C. (Peggy) Scriven and McGrath will team up with Mary F. Heeley.

The English men players—Frederick J. Perry, Frank H. D. Wilde, Harold G. N. Lee, and E. R. (Ted) Avory who have been playing in American tournaments this month, will also be seen in the Pacific coast championships following an appearance in Los Angeles for the Pacific southwest championships, Sept. 15 to 24.

Three N. E. Titles Decided

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GREENVILLE COVE, Maine, Aug. 21—One women's and two men's senior New England A. A. A. U. swimming championship titles were decided here Saturday. Alice Bridges of the Whitin C. A. won the women's one-mile championship in 31m. 9s. Florence McVey of Providence was second and Lillian Davis, Boston S. C., third. Gordon Connolly, Boston S. A. won the men's 880-yard freestyle title in 13m. 9s., with Robert Caufield, Boston Y. M. C. A., second and Matthew Christowski third. John Higgins, Olneyville B. C., won the 440-yard breaststroke title in 7m. 8.1s. Jerry Murnane, Boys' Club of Boston, was second and Robert Richey, Brookline S. C., third.

Gilpin Wins Tennis Title

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 21—Samuel B. Gilpin of Marion won the Middle States lawn tennis singles championship here, Saturday, by defeating Gabriel Lavine of Philadelphia, captain of the University of Pennsylvania varsity tennis team in 1932, 6—3, 4—6, 6—3, 3—6, 6—3.

Nova Scotia Singles Title

SYDNEY, N. S., Aug. 21 (Canadian Press)—Commander John C. Edwards of Ottawa Saturday won the men's singles tennis championship of Nova Scotia for the second successive year by defeating Douglas Grant of Halifax in straight sets, 6—4, 6—3, 6—1.

Wins Ottawa Shoot-off

OTTAWA, Aug. 21 (Canadian Press)—Sergt. T. A. Jansen, the Swedish-Canadian sharpshooter from Calgary, won the Governor General's match Saturday after a close shoot-off with a fellow-Calgarian, Lieut. Stephen Johnson, and Sergt. R. Kiddie of Toronto.

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

These programs are in charge of the local Committees on Publications.

New England

BOSTON, Mass.—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, in "Good Cheer Service," Tuesdays, 3:30-4:00 p. m., E. D. T., Station WBZ, 990kc-303m.

BANGOR, Maine — Every Saturday, 8:00-8:15 a. m., E. D. T., Station WLBZ, 620kc-484m.

Eastern States

CUMBERLAND, Md.—Second and last Fridays of each month, 10:45-11:00 a. m., E. S. T., Station WTBO, 1420kc-211m.

HAGERSTOWN, Md.—Second and fourth Saturdays, 8:45-9:15 a. m., E. S. T., Station WJEJ, 1310kc-240m.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—Thursday, biweekly, 12:30-12:30 p. m., E. S. T., Station WJAX, 900kc-333m.

MIAMI, Fla. — Wednesdays, 10:00-10:15 a. m., E. S. T., Station WQAM, 560kc-535m.

NEWARK, N. J., second Thursday of each month, 2:00-2:15 p. m., fourth Thursday of each month, 11:15-11:30 a. m., E. D. T., Station WAAM, 1250kc-240m.

NORFOLK, Va.—Third Sunday of each month, 1:45-2:00 p. m., E. S. T., Station WOH, 1310kc-229m.

PHILADELPHIA, Penna. — Third Thursday of each month, 1:30-1:45 p. m., E. D. T., Station WCAU, 1170kc-256m.

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Central States

AUSTIN, Texas—Sundays, 10:15-10:30 a. m., C. S. T., Station KNOW, 1500kc-200m.

BOWIE, Texas—Sundays, 8:15-8:30 a. m., C. S. T., Station WBLR, 960kc-306m.

CAPE GIRARDEAU, Mo.—Wednesday and Thursday, Sept. 3 and 7, Oct. 4 and 5, 9:00-9:15 a. m., C. S. T., Station KFVB, 1210kc-248m.

CHICAGO—Daily, except Sunday, 7:30-7:45 a. m., C. D. T., Station WBBM, 770kc-389m.

DALLAS, Texas—Sundays, 6:45-7:00 p. m., C. S. T., Station WRR, 1360kc-234m.

FORT WORTH, Texas—Third Sunday of each month, 2:00-2:15 p. m., C. S. T., Station KFJZ, 1370kc-219m.

IRONWOOD, Mich.—Alternate Thursdays, 8:15-8:30 a. m., C. S. T., Station WJMS, 1430kc-211m.

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Sea Pines on Cape Cod
Delightful guest building on large estate bordering Cape Cod Bay; tennis, riding, golf, swimming; private beach; excellent cuisine; $15 week up; open through September. Sea Pines Homestead open after Sept. 27, Brewster, Mass.

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TUTORING children or companion for young lady; well qualified; 10 years' teaching experience; age 30 years. MISS NEWELL HULVERSHORN, 3328 Washington Blvd., Indianapolis, Ind.

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CHRISTMAS CARD SALESPEOPLE—Up to 100% profit; sell 21-folder $1 assortment; request samples; also 50c bargain, gift wrappings; large commission. DOEHLA, Dept. S-38, Fitchburg, Mass.

NEW DISCOVERY! Ladies' snag-proofed hose; doubles wear; demonstrators wanted on commission basis, no canvassing; actual samples hosiery free; write fully. AMERICAN HOSIERY MILLS, Dept. G-12, Indianapolis, Indiana.

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RELIABLE man wishes to offer his service; experienced factory, engine house and machine shop foreman, or will do anything; best of references as to character and ability available; not particular to location; salary a secondary. Write C-34, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

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HOTEL, 60 rooms, commercial, only one in county seat town, Iowa; sub rents; no dining room; modern; furnishings in fine condition. X-17, 333 No. Michigan Ave., Suite 2090, Chicago.

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TRY our new "All-Green Ruling and Printing" for Loose Leaf Sheets and Office Forms. It is being endorsed by business people everywhere because it is so easy to work on. You too will find it extremely "kind to the eyes," and yet it costs no more than the ordinary kind. Send your inquiries and orders direct to W. F. HIDMAN AND SONS CO., Printers and Binders, McGregor, Iowa.

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Local Classified

United States and Canada

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APARTMENTS
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11-19 Peterboro Street—1 and 2 $25 to $40 rooms, kitchenette and bath; rent....
87-91 Stephen St.—1-3 rooms, $35 to $60 kitchenette and bath; rent....

Apply to Supt's on Premises or
CHAS. E. CUSHING
260 Washington St., Boston LAFayette 7940

BROOKLINE, MASS. — Coolidge Corner, apartments 4-5-6 rooms, American adults only; $60 to $70. Owner managed real homes for real people. Open for inspection. References exchanged. Wm. JAQUES, 63 Browne Street, Brookline. Asp. 4904 before 5 p. m., after Regent 3683-R.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Modern apartments 1-2-3 rooms, convenient to Harvard Sq., for quiet, responsible people. 44 Langdon St. 41 Garfield St., 31 Concord Ave. Agent on premises.

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Near Chestnut Hill R. R. Station
Those who are fond of being in the country and in a most exclusive section who wish to be near the trains and electrics, your particular attention is called to a 7-room attractively arranged suite, every service and appointment. Location, 138 Middlesex Rd., Brookline, Mass.

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ROOMS TO LET

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CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Attractive home surroundings, room with breakfast; convenient to subway and The Mother Church. Telephone University 4494.

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UNFURNISHED housekeeping suite, 2 or 4 rooms; quiet and pleasant location. MRS. DOUGLAS, 20 Highland Ave., Winchester, Mass.; phone Winchester 1570.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 806 Embassy Apartments; 1615 Harvard St., N. W.—Well furnished room, overlooking park; 2 exposures; next to shower bath; walking distance 2 Christian Science churches. Telephone Adams 4483.

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ROOMS WANTED

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CHILDREN boarded, loving supervision in all activities; spacious grounds, near seashore; excellent schools; exceptionally desirable. MRS. ELIZABETH RADIE, Old Field Lane, Milford, Connecticut.

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BOSTON, MASS.—Young colored woman wishes work by day or hour tidying apartments; cooking and serving. References. Garrison 0681.

COMPANION, housekeeper, 45, full charge elderly couple or convalescent; any locality. Box 205, Beach Haven, N. J.

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Local Classified

Other Than United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Post Wanted heading.

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BOARD AND RESIDENCE

Local Classified Advertising

Other Than United States and Canada

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Modern detached house converted into self-contained maisonette and flat; eight and five rooms respectively; maisonette vacant, flat let at £2-15 week; about ½ acre garden; beautifully decorated and in good repair; one minute park and library; owner leaving London. Box M-2408, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

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HOUSES TO LET

LONDON, S. W.—Furnished house, 2 reception, 4 bedrooms; all conveniences, including Ideal boiler, garden. 104 Elmgrove Road, BARNES; tel. PROspect 2957.

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POST WANTED

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SUPERB MUSIC SCORE—English Titles

Daily Features

Hymnal Notes

No. 44

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

THIS tuneful chorale, "Franconia," was taken from the "Chorale Book" of Johann B. Koenig (1738) and was arranged by W. H. Havergal (1793-1870) for his "Old Church Psalmody" (1847).

Canon Havergal was much concerned for the betterment of church music in England. He wrote the words for several hymns, but he is remembered best for his music (and for being the father of Frances Ridley Havergal). He was long honorary canon of Worcester Cathedral.

The poem here is by Felicia Dorothea Hemans, née Browne (1793-1835). Her "Landing of the Pilgrim Fathers" is perhaps her most famous poem. She draws an authentic picture of many a "wild New England shore," though it hardly fits the quiet Plymouth bayside. Its spirit is, however, deeply sympathetic and satisfying.

Mrs. Hemans was born in Liverpool, but spent years in Wales and later in Dublin. This hymn is named "The Angel's Greeting." It has been much altered and improved by an unknown editor. The original meter has lines of 6.10, 10.6 syllables, as:

Fear hath no dwelling there,
Come to the mingling of repose and love,
Breathed by the silent spirit of the dove,
Through the celestial air.

The present version is credited to Brigg's Collection, in a Boston hymnal of 1848.

No. 201

MUSICAL boys probably like pocket money, but only of a precocious boy could the story be told that is told of Henry Gauntlett (1805-1876). His father was vicar at Olney, and promised the boy a farthing for every psalm-tune he would copy out. In a few days the boy brought him a thousand!

Then the vicar asked his congregation to buy an organ. "Who will play it?" they asked. He assured them that he would provide an organist. The organ installed, the boy Henry, nine years old, was brought forward, tested, and formally appointed. When he was only 15, he arranged and carried through a performance of the Messiah, to celebrate the accession of George IV.

In spite of his talent, he was educated as a lawyer and succeeded in that calling. But he worked with Canon Havergal as a pioneer in modern hymnody, in which few have had more influence than Dr. Gauntlett. They brought out a "Comprehensive Tune Book" (1846), and then their "Church Hymn and Tune Book," which included this tune, St. George. The words here, by Charles Parsons, appeared in the Christian Science Journal for November, 1888. They begin, "O do not bar your mind."

Correction

The captions "No. 37" and "No. 47," appearing over the two Hymnal Notes published last Monday, were inadvertently transposed in make-up.—Ed.

Odd As It May Seem

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Henry VIII—conceived the idea of dressing his jockeys in colored suits, so he could distinguish their positions in a race from a distance.

More rice is eaten—than any other food in the world.

50,000,000 bunches of bananas—were imported by the United States in 1932.

"Who's Who in America"—lists more residents of New York State than of any other state, with Massachusetts ranking second.

Queen Victoria—reigned longer than any other British sovereign.

Worth Knowing

STRAW SLIDES FOR SKI JUMPERS ARE BECOMING POPULAR. JUMPS OF 70-FT. HAVE BEEN RECORDED ON STRAW-COVERED INCLINES

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Betty Bee

Keeping Warm

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

WITHOUT the hive the snow is swirling and drifting. A searching wind rattles the dead branches and whistles its way into the unexposed areas.

Within the hive, all activity has ceased. The sentinels no longer watch the entrance. In such weather no interlopers need be guarded against. The passageways are clear. The brood are dormant in the cells. No longer does the Queen bustle about attended by her guard of honor.

With the first chill of winter, thousands of bees, among them the Queen, attached themselves to the comb until the surface was covered. Onto and over them crawled another layer of bees, and yet another and another. In this closely packed mass, there was warmth as well as protection from the chill of the hive.

As we watch, Betty Bee, one of the outer layer, feels the cold penetrating her slender body. She had done her bit and was entitled to the warmth of the swarm. Deftly she forces her head between the bodies of two bees beneath. Slowly they give way, and Betty disappears in the mass, while other bees, forced to the surface, do their turns in the exposed places.

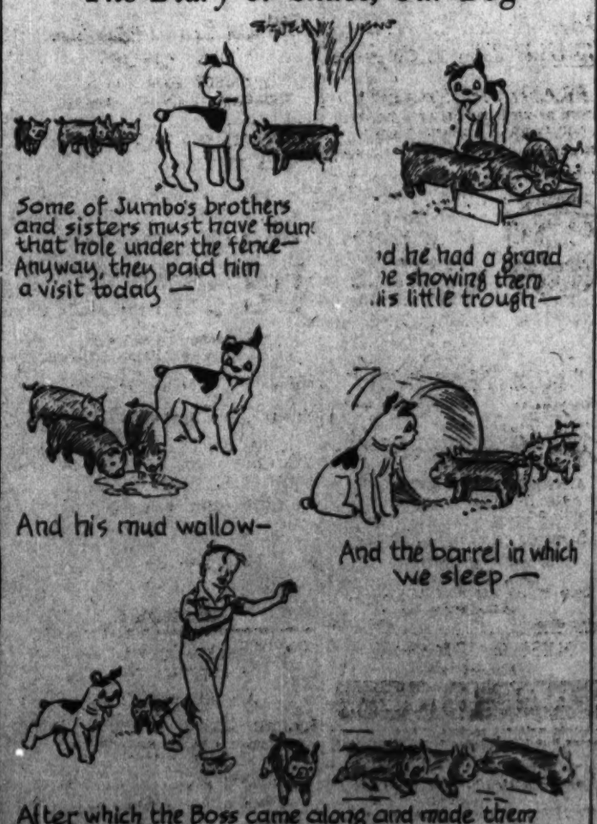
Again the resourcefulness of the hive has been demonstrated. Again has instinct, perhaps intuition, shown the bees the right thing to do in an emergency.

Brevities

Detroit News: Who recalls the old-time all-day orator who held his crowd by remarking every eight to 10 minutes, "And now, in closing—"

Boston Globe: Mr. Roosevelt judging from his customary way of spending his summer week-ends, is the first President in some time to remain calm in the presence of a fish.

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog


Some of Jumbo's brothers and sisters must have found that hole under the fence— Anyway, they paid him a visit today—
And he had a grand time showing them his little trough—
And his mud wallow—
And the barrel in which we sleep—
After which the Boss came along and made them skedaddle back to the pasture—

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

THESE are the sins I fain
Would have Thee take away:
Malice and cold disdain,
Hot anger, sullen hate,
And discontent that casts a shadowy gray
On all the brightness of a common day.

—VAN DYKE

In Lighter Vein

Departing Guest (to hotel porter): "Er—do you happen to have six ha'pennies for threepence."

Humorist

Ideal Relationship

John K. Williamson, American author, has received the prize rejection slip of his writing career from a firm of Chinese publishers.

"We read your manuscripts with boundless delight," wrote the Chinese firm. "By the sacred ashes of our ancestors we swear that we have never dipped into a book of such overwhelming mastery. If we were to publish this book it would be impossible in the future to issue any book of a lower standard. As it is unthinkable that within the next 10,000 years we shall find its equal, we are, to our great regret, compelled to return this too divine work and beg you a thousand times to forgive our action."—*Unidentified.*

So Simple

The touring cyclist pulled up his machine in the center of the lonely crossroads. Dismounting, he looked round for a signpost, but there was nothing to guide him on his way. Just as he was beginning to despair, he saw a countryman approaching the road across a field.

"Good morning," said the cyclist when the man came near. "Can you tell me where these roads lead to?"

The countryman scratched his head thoughtfully. "That I can, sorr," he said. "This 'ere road leads to my cottage, the one on the right leads past Farmer Gaff's place, the one on the left is a private road to the squire's house, and t'other just keeps going straight on."—*Answers.*

Her Position!

"Now," said the bridegroom to the bride when they returned from their honeymoon trip, "let us have a clear understanding before we settle down to married life. Are you the president or the vice-president of this society?"

"I want to be neither president nor vice-president," she answered. "I'll be content with a subordinate position."

"What position is that, my dear?"

"Treasurer."—*Tit-Bits.*

One at a Time

A stout man was walking on the promenade of a seaside town when he noticed a weighing machine with the notice: "I speak your weight."

He put a penny in the slot and stood on the platform. A voice answered: "One at a time, please!"—*Tit-Bits.*

Suspicious

He was an actor of the old school, inspecting his provincial "diggings." With a regal air he surveyed the bedroom, and noted the absence of a washstand. In dignified tones he inquired of the landlady, "And where do I perform my ablutions?"

"If it's a new trick," replied the landlady, sharply, "you'll do it at the theater, and not here. I had two chairs busted by a bloomin' acrobat last week!"—*Tit-Bits.*

Same Thing

Report-card day called forth the usual protest from dad. He concluded: "Next report-card day I should like to see you as near the head of the class as you are now near the foot."

Junior responded impatiently: "Aw, what difference does it make, dad? They teach the same thing there."—*Parent's Magazine.*

Vacation Vocations

Helpful hints on profitable use of summer leisure are invited for publication in this column. If you have any such ideas, you are invited to share them with others. Please limit the story about your "vacation vocation" to 100 words, and send it to the Feature Editor. One dollar will be paid for each idea accepted.

Furniture

One summer our eldest son found a remunerative channel for his ability in making small tables and hanging bookshelves. For his well-designed pieces of furniture he found a ready sale. Gradually his interest and enthusiasm for this form of craftsmanship increased; and now, through study and constant striving to improve under the direction of his father, what was merely a vacation vocation is promising to become a fascinating and profitable means of livelihood.

(Mrs.) L. M. W.

Pies

One summer when I was in high school and mother was working, I canned all the jellies, over one hundred glasses, and put up several quarts of fruit. We had a pear tree, two cherry trees, and a large grape arbor. During cherry season I picked cherries and candied them and also made cherry pies. I usually made three pies and sold two to neighbors. Some enterprising girl could develop a profitable business by making pies for the neighborhood.

Eloise R.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Matthew (I. C. L.)—Yes, *Math'-u*; not *Mat'-hu.*

Possessive case (J. M. W.)—The correspondent writes:

We hear the remark: "I have just paid a month's rent in advance." Would it not be more proper to say: "I have just paid rent for one month in advance"?

The familiar working rule is that neuter nouns (the names of inanimate objects) seldom admit of the possessive case, possession being indicated by an "of phrase," instead. Thus, "the legs of the table" is better than "the table's legs"; "the roof of the shed" is better than "the shed's roof"; "the floor of the porch" is better than "the porch's floor"; "the top of the desk" is better than "the desk's top," etc. In other words, the table does not "possess" or "own" legs. The legs are a part of the table, etc.

There are certain established exceptions, however, and the student may make note of the following: "a day's pay," "a week's vacation," "a month's rent," "a year's delay," "a moment's notice," "a five minutes' walk," "the moon's light," "the sun's rays," "the earth's shadow," "the journey's end," "the mind's eye," etc.

"No doubt" (R. L. P.)—This expression, although it states that there is no doubt ("No doubt he will come"), actually introduces some degree of doubt. The same is true of "doubtlessly."

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed.

Cheer Brings Aid

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

CHEERFULNESS is a positive factor in smoothing out difficulties, as was proved here recently.

Two boys were riding in an automobile, when a puncture necessitated a tire change. They set about this work and made rapid progress up to a certain point; then their unfamiliarity with that model car caused delay. The rim carrying the inflated tire simply would not fit into place.

The boy whose father owned the car was working with the rim, and began whistling a tune. He continued to work and whistle, his chum assisting when called upon, but the rim would not fall into position.

An ice man had apparently been watching operations from across the street. He came over and took charge, explaining that he was familiar with the "kink" that baffled the boys. Very soon the job was done.

In accepting the boys' thanks, the ice man explained that ordinarily he was too busy to stop; but that he became interested and wanted to help in this instance, because he had observed the boy patiently working, and whistling under circumstances that too often invoke a display of impatience and irritation.

Patience, perseverance, cheerfulness! A winning partnership in every difficult situation!

Pict-O-Grams

Drawn for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The answers will be found among the advertisements.

For the Scrapbook

Thoughts for the Thoughtful

Trust men and they will be true to you; treat them greatly and they will show themselves great.—Emerson.

Some men do not think, they merely rearrange their prejudices.

No blinder bigot, I maintain it still, than one who must have pleasure, come what will. — William Cowper.

The secret of ugliness consists not in irregularity, but in being uninteresting.—Emerson.

The true university these days is a collection of books.—Carlyle.

Few men are big enough to thank you for the unpleasant truth about themselves and profit by it.

We should not contemplate our own shortcomings through long distance glasses and the faults of others through a magnifying glass.

Understanding

If I knew you
And you knew me,
I feel quite sure
We should agree.

Your seeming faults
Would disappear
If I saw you
Transparent clear.

And on your part,
You'd soon forget,
The faults in me,
And not regret.

No ugly traits
Would either see,
If I knew you,
And you knew me.

GRENVILLE KLEISER.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, AUGUST 21, 1933 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

Editorials

Wheat in 31 Nations

REPRESENTATIVES of thirty-one nations are in conference today in London, resuming their deliberations of the early summer on the dilemma of wheat. Whether to agree on an all-round curtailment of production and a widespread encouragement of consumption, or to follow the present path of piling up surpluses against tariffs and tariffs against surpluses to an unknown but certainly bitter end—that is the question.

There is no doubt as to which alternative is the more desirable. Agreement is always preferable to disagreement. But the agreement, to be lasting, must be fair and must be designed for a world that is not standing still but moving. The conditions of wheat growing and marketing are constantly in flux. The major change of the last decade is that European nations once eager to buy American or other wheat at a dollar or more a bushel now want none of it at half the price. They are intent on building up their own supplies even at twice the cost.

Hence the shrinkage of the export market to a shadow of its former self. Partly the United States has made up its mind to adjust itself to this change. But only partly, for while reduction to the demand of the domestic market is the true aim of the domestic allotment plan, the Secretary of Agriculture keeps an eye on the foreign market and insists upon crop reduction in the other wheat exporting countries. Offhand, it might seem that Canada and Australia would be under more pressure toward crop reduction than the United States, for exports have taken in recent years from half to three-fourths of their wheat, while the United States seldom has sold as much as a fourth outside. But the Dominions have a favored market in Great Britain, and while Canada is willing to tread softly, the Australian grower believes his is a coming wheat country destined to take over part of the market which older producers would consider their own in approaching a reduction agreement.

This is the second form of change which may always be taking place—the geographical shift of the lowest cost growing areas. Whether the Australian can grow wheat more economically than the American may be a moot question, but it will hardly be settled by competition in the Oriental market under the "subsidized export" which Secretary Henry A. Wallace threatens unless a quick agreement is reached at London.

The announced intention to make the extent of the proposed crop reduction in America contingent upon the action of other countries is particularly inappropriate. One of the fundamentals of the allotment plan is that the quota should be based on the normal domestic consumption, entirely apart from outside considerations. Unfortunately, the initial stages of the voluntary allotment plan will involve at best some selling abroad which would come under the technical definition of dumping. The surplus occasioned by farmers who do not accept the agreement would be available for export without paying the processing tax, and hence would sell that much below the home market price.

But it should be kept in view that the real aim of agricultural adjustment in America is to fit production to the domestic market. Consumers will pay their share of the processing tax more or less willingly for that purpose. But they will have reason to complain at paying it to subsidize a war of exports. And unless the American farmer really wants to sell his wheat at 25 cents a bushel, he would just as well refrain from such contests.

The United States should give the wheat conference an opportunity to reach, if it can, a truly voluntary agreement, not one forced by trade practices America professes to deprecate.

Adding to Advertisements

WHEN advertising men advertise in order to obtain advertisements, it well may be said that advertising is coming into its own. The Advertising and Marketing Exhibition recently held at Olympia, London, attracted thousands of visitors.

But advertising has not only formally entered the world of London; it has also entered the world of literature. Not long ago, for the first time in history, a series of advertisements from a certain newspaper were collected and issued as a book of essays. This is not a parallel process to the engaging of great artists by the railway companies to paint railway posters. In that case art is making a contribution to commerce. But this is something quite new. It is commerce making a contribution to art.

It would be interesting to inquire closely what qualities advertisements might introduce or reintroduce into literature with mutual profit. One at least leaps to the eye. It is brevity. The invention of printing has put brevity at a premium. A few weeks ago there was issued a novel which told in 500,000 words what might equally well have been related in less than half the number. This is a characteristic development of much modern literature. Yet it would be regrettable to lose that art of packing a great deal of beauty and meaning into a little room which is exemplified at its best in the Greek Anthology. The advertisement writer has to hit the bull's eye at the first shot; he recognizes the mathematical impossibility of spreading a point over a large area. Though, of course, many lengthy books justify every inch of their course by the importance of their subject-matter some modern literature might borrow this method with advantage.

Maxims in Metamorphosis

UNMISTAKABLY there has been a trend toward socialistic thinking in the United States in the last few decades. Already some economic writers declare America is moving toward the adoption of collectivism. If that comes to pass, what will become of some of our time-honored precepts and proverbs? What about prudence and thrift, diligence and self-reliance, early rising and unremitting toil to win the reward of leisure?

Will the animating force behind the new economics devitalize the pithy sayings gathered in Poor Richard's Almanac and absorbed and lauded by succeeding generations? Frugality was one of the most insisted-upon virtues; diligence gave a man high repute; saving was a crown of wisdom. Question arises as to what hold these maxims have today. Spending is the keynote of the present-day economy; leisure is the inevitable accompaniment of a machine age; saving, according to one school of economics, becomes almost antisocial.

It would be interesting if one could foresee the character of the proverbs that will be in vogue, say, 100 years from now. Will they contain a residue reminiscent of the individualistic virtues of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries? Or will they be the flowering of a wisdom growing out of coöperative or collectivistic soil? Will new adages take the place, for instance, of these:

Early to bed and early to rise makes a man healthy, wealthy and wise.
The early bird catches the worm.
Employ thy time well if thou meanest to gain leisure.
Trouble springs from idleness, and grievous toil from needless ease.
Borrow and you give another power over your liberty.
Rather go to bed supperless than to rise in debt.
Get what you can and what you get, hold—'tis the stone that will turn all your lead into gold.
God helps them that help themselves.

These have arisen out of an individualistic, *laissez-faire* economy. Some of them may have less validity in a society that is bending every effort to guarantee complete economic security to every member. But there are others more deep seated which will flourish regardless of revolutions or changes in the economic system. They embody a different kind of wisdom:

He lives most who lives for others.
The noblest mind the best contentment has.
The only real poverty is that of the spirit.
Love accomplishes all things.
Reward is in doing.
It is more blessed to give than to receive.
Poverty does not destroy virtue nor wealth bestow it.
That which comes with honor is true liberty.

Proverbs not only embody the wisdom of an age; they betray its defects as well. Yet the maxims of individualism have a value if the gold is separated from the dross—a value which cannot be entirely lost or submerged. The collectivism of Soviet Russia has found the need of cultivating industriousness, even by individual rewards. Diligence is always worthy when not confused with grasping; leisure rightly used is but another kind of employment; thrift can contribute to any society when sanely distinguished from miserliness.

Time is a great tester of proverbs, and the greatest permanence attaches only to those that correctly express the ineluctable laws of God.

Tammany's Ticket

TAMMANY'S mayoralty ticket for 1933, with Mayor John P. O'Brien leading the procession, is a typical product of the machine. Every name on it has the made-by-our-own-process label that any district leader can feel at home with. And that is important; the district leaders are the power house of Tammany Hall, and they are all for the kind of thing they are used to. So the ticket is designed for one purpose: to perpetuate the control of New York's $700,000,000 city government by an organization that is in politics for its pocket.

Tammany Chief John F. Curry said of the ticket, "It speaks for itself"—a succinct comment for a succinct fact, implying that while some people are talking about reform again, it doesn't mean much; this storm is going to blow over and "the boys" are going to be sitting by the pie-dish the same as usual.

It is a debatable campaign estimate for times that are seeing the uprooting of many old corruptions; and the undistinguished character of the ticket flaunts the indifference of the plunderbund to the needs of a city struggling in a morass of debt and incompetence as a result of sixteen years of uninterrupted misrule.

Few have ever heard of John N. Harman, designed for chief fiscal officer of a city whose annual spending is exceeded only by the Federal Government—that is, few except Boss John H. McCooey, of Brooklyn, who has had him on his borough's pay roll for sixteen years and now wants him on the ticket. M. Maldwin Fertig for president of the board of aldermen is more of a public figure because he fought one of the Tammany battles for the 5-cent fare and was gubernatorial counsel in the last months of Governor Roosevelt's administration and continued under Governor Lehman. He appealed to Mr. Curry because his name gives the ticket, faintly but discernibly, a kind of a "new deal" look. For five years the New York County district attorney has been under fire for his inaction on racketeering, malfeasant officials and vote frauds. He didn't want reëlection, and Chief Curry turned to the magistrates' bench and brought forward William C. Dodge, an ambitious young Tammany recruit.

It is very delightful to the Tammany chief and his borough confrères to contemplate the nice family party their group could make of the city government. With four exceptions, every one of the thirty-five district leaders holds a job, averaging $10,000 a year.

Yet even apart from the discontent of taxpayers, there is a strange wind blowing over the political field this year. Only this week George Z. Medalie, United States District Attorney, started talking in a way grimly reminiscent of the uncomfortable months when the James J. Walker mayoralty was under Seabury scrutiny. Not until machine politics is divorced from municipal control will cities be rid of the gangster and the racketeer, he said. Then, upon a mildly pressed question, he declared he could name four politicians in the Tammany bailiwick who aided gangs.

A grand jury is taking steps to investigate this charge, and nothing would make sweeter fusion music in the mayoralty campaign than an inquiry of the sort—nothing, that is, unless it is the O'Brien slate itself.

Where It Did Not Melt

MELTING pots do not always melt. Something may be dropped in that insists on remaining solid. America has had this experience with the Old World drinking customs of its foreign-born. Many immigrants, politically influential, contributed one of the most powerful causes for prohibition's decline.

This rather obscure phase of the anti-prohibition struggle was brought out at the Chicago world's fair this week by a leader of the Germans in the United States. He lauded German-American resistance to prohibition as a notable enrichment of American life. Spokesmen of half a dozen other European nationalities might make similar claims.

Before prohibition came, the task of fighting it was taken up by organized foreign-born. How the German-American Alliance battled for liquor was disclosed during the war period. In Chicago, to name a single city, a general council of the foreign societies was formed with no other purpose than defending drink from local restrictions.

The political influence of the foreign-born is principally in the big cities. They have settled in such large colonies in many cities as to dictate the election of aldermen and even of judges because of the nationalities they represent. The big cities have been the outstanding objectors to prohibition. The foreign vote has often controlled the big cities.

Though many think that the South went dry because it wanted to keep drink from the Negro, the reasons went far beyond that. The South could be reached with the argument of prohibition. Its churches stood for it. In the Ozark Mountains of Arkansas, where there are very few Negroes, the natives have been as much for prohibition as any section.

But the foreign blocks in the big cities, clinging to drinking customs brought from other lands, were never reached by the drys. On this issue they remained adamant in the melting pot.

The Casual Day

Ode To a Code

Onc't they was a little man wouldn't mind his code.
An' when he opened up his shop an' wouldn't change his mode,
His banker heard him holler, an' his lawyer heard him bawl,
But when they seeked his business it wasn't there at all.
They seeked it in the ledgers, an' they seeked it in the books,
An' they seeked it in the blankets, an' fished fer it with hooks.
But all they ever found was jist a code, gone roundabout.
An' the eagles blue'll git you
If you
Don't
Watch
Out!

An' little coded Nira says, "When the eagle's blue,
An' the codes all sputter, and the factory whistles whoo-oo!
An' you see the wages risin', an' you see the hours shrink,
An' the help all start a cheerin,' an' the bosses stop to think,
You better mind yer 'strictions, an' yer code so hard an' fast,
An' listen to the General first, an' listen to him last.
An' when you see a blanket don't try a roundabout,
Er the eagles blue'll git you
If you
Don't
Watch
Out!"

B. B. F.

"I believe the machine gun has no place in organized society except for the police and military forces," a former police commissioner declared the other day. Let's see—they're too dangerous for Willie to play with; a bird bath looks prettier on the front lawn; they're too cumbersome to use on the car as a radiator cap. . . . Yes, after all, we believe the commissioner is right.

* * *

But you simply have to examine such statements. Some people will believe anything.

* * *

There's a significance in the commissioner's remark, though,—because it's just one drop of water in a rising tide of anticrime sentiment in the United States. Louis the Fifteenth said, "After us, the deluge." The Al Capones may soon have to modernize Louis' observation thus: "The deluge is after us."

* * *

Paper suits are proposed for men. Low cost and light weight are the only advantages mentioned. But such an innovation would have reams of possibilities.

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For instance, newspaper suits could not only be worn, but read.

* * *

And for a snappy business suit, how about something in bank checks?

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Wall-paper suits for husbands should be a boon to hardworking wives. Such garments would be a constant reminder to their wearers to hang them.

Watching the World Go By

By WILLIS J. ABBOT

Pleasures of Ocean Voyaging—Characteristics of Ports

AT SEA

WHEN I was leaving the offices of The Christian Science Monitor in Boston a colleague whose judgment concerning that *ignis fatuus* of journalism "reader interest" I have every reason to respect, said, "Write us some good sea stuff on the way over. Everybody likes to read about the sea." Probably a great many do like to read about the sea if the writer is able to capture it in one of its more romantic moods. But nowadays what has come to be called "the Atlantic ferry" has in it little more of excitement or novelty than a motor trip over the Mohawk Trail—indeed, when the destruction of prohibition shall be complete the latter is likely to involve vastly more peril than a voyage on one of our modern well-appointed liners with a crew disciplined almost to navy fineness.

Opinions differ widely as to the pleasures of ocean voyaging. It was Dr. Johnson, if I remember correctly, who said that a ship differed from a jail only in its detestable habit of rolling about. The good doctor preferred Fleet Street with its hackney cabs and public houses, and when Boswell lured him away on the famous Journey to the Hebrides the northern skies resounded to the bellows of Ursus Major.

* * *

On few things do men's tastes vary more than in relation to the sea. As against Dr. Johnson's aversion to it we may set up Swinburne with his poem beginning,

"I will go down to my great, sweet mother,
Mother and lover of men—the sea."

Indeed, most of the English poets had the salt in their nostrils, and the sound of the surges in their verse.

It always seemed to me, however, that the most striking evidence of devotion to old Father Neptune was furnished by an Irish woman whose name I have forgotten but whose obituary I wrote when I was a cub reporter on the New York Tribune. She had owned a piece of land at Queenstown greatly coveted by a transatlantic steamship company whose docks abutted upon it. Offers to purchase at even extravagant prices she steadily rejected until, being asked to name her own figures, she demanded, and obtained, a lifetime pass for herself and one other, with the best cabin on the best ships to whatever ports they might visit.

Thereafter she lived at sea for the rest of her days. The sale of the extra passage provided her with what money she needed and she shifted from ship to ship, taking care always to be on board the newest and most comfortable. Vainly the company endeavored to extinguish its obligation by a liberal cash payment. As insistent as the Ancient Mariner himself, the lady stuck to her rights until she finally died at sea, and if I remember rightly was buried in its salty embrace. It was before the era of the luxury ships of today, and nothing but a real passion for the rolling waters can explain this devotion of a lifetime.

* * *

National characteristics are curiously manifested at the sailing of a great liner. In New York it is a gala occasion both for passengers and the friends who come to see them off: Indeed, there are those who have a passion for seeing a liner put off, even though they have no acquaintances sailing, and some years ago one of the lines which had always sent its ships out at midnight was forced to abandon that hour owing to the festive New Yorkers who would go to an early movie and visit the ship late in the evening for an excitement and the gay crowd. Though times were those of Volstead, enough of the undesired visitors were sufficiently irresponsible to make the problem of getting the ship cleared a serious one—so the ships now sail by day.

In England and France the problem does not exist, for the ships sail from ports distant from London or Paris and good-bys are said at the trains. For real gayety at the time of sailing Yokohama and Honolulu lead the world so far as I have been able to observe. Never have I seen a ship so entangled in parti-colored paper tape, and so deeply covered with confetti as was the Chichibu Maru the day I sailed, while the Yokohama dock was a dense mass of chattering, laughing Japanese humanity, the bright colors of the women's dresses, and the white kimonos of the men making a picture not easily forgotten.

At Honolulu one encounters the same picturesqueness plus the lei, or wreaths of flowers with which the voyagers are decorated, while over all rise the pathetic measures of the islands' farewell song Aloha-oé. We Americans do fairly well at Manhattan's docks, the British are as gloomy as their climate at Plymouth or Southampton, while the French are calmly matter-of-fact at Cherbourg. For a real farewell that carries in memory several days the voyager must go to the Orient, or to the paradise of the Pacific.

Berne, the Capital of Coöperation

By SIDNEY A. CLARK

AT LEAST four Swiss cities, Berne, Geneva, Bâle and Lausanne, are engraved on the thought of the world as cities of international coöperation, and this in a very definite sense. The capital of all these far-reaching efforts to bring the nations into one family is Berne, the bright and cosmopolitan capital of Switzerland itself.

Consider what Berne means to the nations. Sixty-five years ago the telegraph companies of the world were formed into an International Union and Berne became headquarters. Approximately 60 years ago the International Postal Union was born and this, too, took up its permanent residence in Berne. An interesting globe-shaped monument on the city's Kleine Schanze commemorates this and, incidentally, represents America as a red Indian chief. About fifty years ago Berne sponsored the Convention of International Copyright which was signed in 1886. This city was thus a rugged pioneer in world effort at unity and yet it has somehow found time also to serve as capital of its own marvelous little country since 1848. Over the door of its noble *Bundes-Palast* or federal palace is this carved sign, *Curia Confoederationis Helveticæ*, the Latin language serving to allay any suspicions that it favors the German or the French influence at the expense of its Italian-speaking canton of Ticino.

Berne is one of the *cheerfullest* cities in Europe. Everybody loves it and with good reason. Almost encircled by its rushing green river, the Aare, dotted everywhere with odd medieval fountains, enlivened by brilliant Alpine views which cannot be matched by any other European capital, gay with a Kursaal, a casino and many crowded cafés, it is the perfect holiday city. Its serious work—and it does a very great deal of work—is so unobtrusive that the foreign visitor bent on forgetting the daily grind back home scarcely gives such things a thought.

If the season is midwinter, holiday is still king or at least grand duke. The central *Bahnhof* is filled with the laughter and the klomp klomp of the winter sport crowd trekking toward the trains that will take them to one or another of the Swiss skiing centers

The famous bears of Berne contribute more than they know to the gayety of nations. In an ordinary zoo bears leave me cold. But these bears, in clean, spacious, open-air pits, are skillful clowns who know how to draw a laugh from the most hostile crowd. I recall a mother bear particularly who gorges herself on carrots, peanuts and sugar lumps. She marches in mock dignity on her hind legs. She lies on her back. She folds her "arms" on her chest—and always she catches the bits of food thrown to her—also the bits of food thrown to her children. She is never cross to her offspring but merely filches their food in a pleasant sort of way and if at rare intervals one of the cubs is too quick for her and chokes down a bit of carrot before she can get it the mother bear takes it in good part, smiling at the youngster's cleverness I like these humorous gormandizing bears of Berne, and I admire the city whose cognizance they are.

Berne's political task is no easy one, heading a country whose 4,000,000 citizens are three-fifths Protestant and two-fifths Roman Catholic, who speak not three but four languages, since Romansh, a tongue long unfamiliar but still in use, is the native and natural language to a large portion of the inhabitants of the canton of Grisons.

Despite unusual difficulties Berne has led the way in democracy and many Swiss institutions such as the initiative and referendum, proportional representation and workmen's insurance became the model for the civilized world and subjects for study in all universities. But above all one looks to Berne (supported by her French-speaking sister Geneva) as the great welder of the machinery of international coöperation.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread

Animals' Devotion

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Does not the secret of animal intelligence lie somewhat with humanity itself? There is a story of a man living somewhere on the Western Australian seaboard, whose habit it was to swim out every morning to an outlying island and back. He was a great lover of all living creatures, and he would be regularly accompanied by a convoy of sharks, who made, however, no attempt to attack him. On the other hand, there is a particular breed of dog, originally kept solely to be slaughtered for their furry coats. Bred but to this end and treated accordingly, is it any wonder that, even as domestic pets, they still should remain notoriously the most reserved and aloof of their kind?

On the whole, however, the place of dogs and horses in the hearts of a humanity which often finds there its only common ground of devotion serves as the best example of the high degree of intelligence to be elicited by love. Whereas jungle life, with its endless preying of one upon another, on the contrary, is surely an equally telling epitome of those human lusts that send men forth to kill for sport or food.

To those who urge the argument that man was given dominion over the beasts, I would reply that man has but to find his dominion over the bestial elements of human thought to see in the animal creation such qualities as happiness, gentleness, trustfulness, grace and beauty, indeed created for his enjoyment and food—food for thought rather than the body. Is it not, by the way, a significant fact that the horse and the cow, the elephant and the camel, strongest (the first proverbially), most useful as well as most intelligent of beasts, should themselves subsist on the "herb bearing seed . . . and every tree, in which is the fruit of a tree yielding seed," the which, however impractical to implement, it is equally biblically laid down for us, alone "shall be for meat." And what of one Daniel, who is on record as having substituted "pulse" for the "King's meat" 'ere later facing unscathed the king of beasts?

Do animals think? Have the stars in their courses intelligence? Is man himself intelligent? The fact is that neither the one nor the other can be truly said to boast any intelligence of their own, so much as being individual manifestations of the one intelligence that, rightly sensed, shines tenderly and majestically through nature itself.

If animals do not think in terms of human reason, they yet express this intelligence in some measure, thus entitling them to a sure entry into our fullest consideration and compassion.

EDGAR NEWGASS.

London, Eng.

A Notable Example

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

When in Toronto, Canada, recently I learned that when the commercial depression became acute, a few years ago, the Chinese in that city said they would "furnish good and full meals for 15 cents each, until business gets better." That they have been doing, supplying for breakfasts cereal of any kind with milk, bacon and eggs, or ham, potatoes, bread or toast, coffee, tea or milk. For the midday or evening meal, soup, choice of meat or fish, two vegetables, bread or toast, pastry, with coffee, tea or milk. Patrons eat as heartily as they please and all for 15 cents.

Recently a Chinese, a stranger, sick and without money, dropped in at one of the 15-cent places supplying full meals and told of his unfortunate plight. The proprietor at once sent out messages, and in a couple of hours there were twenty Chinese in the place, offering their stranded fellow countryman money and a home.

There is no more honest race than the Chinese, and their fidelity is wonderful, as they will always see to it that their parents have as good, or better, than they. They will work to the limit to pay the debts of a relative.

Although a very considerable traveler, I have never been approached by a Chinese beggar in this country or Europe. China, with its vast population—nearly one-fifth of mankind—has, of course, an enormous number of beggars.

For a long period missionaries have been sent to China. It would seem more fitting to send money to China, and have that country send missionaries to this and other countries, teaching honesty and love of ancestors, correcting the growing disrespect for parents and elders shown by the average American youth.

Allegany, N. Y. RALPH W. CARROLL.